YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer covers at Rs. 7 each
Palmer tubes at Rs. 3-8 each
can be had from
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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Can only be said in the case of Buccaneer tyres.
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
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VOL. IV NO. 147 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
25th	June	Arabia	8000	....	
2nd	July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th	"	Nagoya	7000	....	
16th	"	Sabsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	"	Khiva	9000	....	
30th	"	Sabsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mantola	8000	....	
13th	"	Sabsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	....	
27th	"	Sabsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
20th	June	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
11th	July	Malta	7000	Kaisar	9000
25th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamer.	Destination.
*24th J'y	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
1st July	Pundua	Karachi & Persian Gulf Extra.
7th "	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs.1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,606.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9897		26th June
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22nd July

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	430	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	700	90	483	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	943	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London. E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	28th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July
Shibetoro Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tichling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Los Angles		Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi.	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED.—Smart English-knowing Parsi RENT-COLLECTOR, etc. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay Rs. 35, Apply stating full qualifications to Box No, 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

WANTED—One SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER 30' by 7' 110 lbs. steam pressure. Apply to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

WANTED.—FOUR TWIST RING FRAMES in good working order. Write lift, guage, number of spindles, maker's name, year, price. AGENTS, Krishna Mills, Beawar. 4406

WANTED.—A GUJRATI HINDU GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for correspondence and general office work in a commercial firm. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4407

WANTED.—GRADUATES as ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the Cambay High School. Men passed in science preferred. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State. 4405

WANTED—Matric and School Final Students for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Pattni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—For Ratlam State Service a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a district dispensary and a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maharani Rajkumar Hospital, Ratlam City. Apply mentioning pay expected to EDUCATION MEMBER, STATE COUNCIL, Ratlam. 4393

WANTED.—An experienced PROFESSOR of English for the Dyal Singh College. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to—

THE HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society,
Lahore. 4394

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of ENGINEER for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750-50-1000 per mensem. Only experienced water-works and drainage Engineers with up-to-date English experience and able to advise the Municipality on all local engineering matters should apply with copies of testimonials and statement of age. Applications should reach the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Ahmedabad on or before the 15th July, 1916.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 16th June, 1916. 4396

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 200, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 155, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A few pedigree IRISH TERRIER PUPS (5 months old) and two thoroughbred, Airedale bitch pups (4 months old). What reasonable offers? A. HOLDMAN, Indore, C. I. 4401

FOR SALE—Immoveable properties in the best centre locality of Bombay Freehold Fazandari and Leasehold from Rs. 50,000 to 6,00,000. For particulars apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

FOR SALE—15 ARAB HORSES belonging to the Police Training School. Purchasers should apply for particulars personnally to the PRINCIPAL, Police Training School, Nasik, immediately.

(Sd.) J. B. JENKINS,
Principal, P. T. School, Nasik.
Dated 16-6-16. 4398

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 1, 2, 3. Boys Russet Kip Ammunition School Boots, wide fitting, no toe cap, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. For rough school wear they cannot be beaten. Sizes:—7 to 10, Rs. 3-4; 11 to 1, Rs. 3-12; 2 to 5, Rs. 4-4.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—69 pairs R 26, Gent's black patent Oxford Shoes, (damaged) half leather, lined, bark sole screwed. Sizes:—5, 6, 7 and 8. Sale price, Rs. 2 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612-1 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle" 1080

TO BE LET—A spacious ground floor of Bunglow No. 3, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply on PREMISES. 4375

TO BE LET—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, Office Premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 4382

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

VERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate, Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA HOOSENBHAI AHMEDBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Managing Trustee of the Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhai, Anglo-Vernacular School, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 52, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Shamji Hassaji Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618 New No. 2878 Old Survey No. 616 New Survey No. 2221 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, No. 2048, Street Nos. 321-27 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Rahimbhoy Allabhoy and on or towards the West by the property of Khoja Vali Mahomed Alwani and on or towards the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street.

Dated this 19th day of June 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
4404 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY offered best English made Rubber Hoses, plain, armoured, suction and armoured suction, in all sizes. Rubber sheets, valves in red grey or black, gas tubings, insertion sheets, red and grey fibre sheets, vulcanizing compounds, stamp making rubber. Special terms to approved dealers. Send enquiries immediate to:—

J. D. JONES, and Co.,
Rubber Department,
Clive Buildings, 8 Clive Street,
Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"Grayite." 4366

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN-1916-17.

ISSUE OF RS. 6,00,00,000 TO RS. 12,00,00,000.

4 PER CENT. LOAN REPAYABLE 1931-1936.

LOAN TO BE ISSUED AT PAR.

Interest payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October.

Successful Applicants entitled to conversion rights in respect of 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. rupee loans.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO PRIORITY OF APPLICATION.

Instalments payable as follows:

Rs. 5 per cent. on application.
Rs. 20 ,, on 13th July,
Rs. 25 ,, on 3rd August.
Rs. 25 ,, on 22nd August.
Rs. 25 ,, on 7th September.

NOTE:—Allotments not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will be payable in full on 3rd August.

Applications will be received from 14th June, 1916, to 28th June, 1916, inclusive, and may be made to:—

The Controller of Currency at Calcutta.

The Accountants-General or Comptrollers at the headquarters of provinces elsewhere.

The Head Offices or any Branch in India of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

Any District Treasury.

At the three Presidency towns applications for amounts in excess of Rs. 5,000 may be made up till noon on the 1st July 1916.

Holders of fully paid-up loan will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into the loan, up to an amount equivalent to their fully paid up holding, Government of India 3½ per cent. Rupees Securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face-value or 3 per cent. Rupees Securities at Rs. 82½ per cent., of their face-value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on the converted Securities will be paid in cash up to the 30th September, 1916, at the time of conversion. Interest on the new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October 1916.

Applications for the loan for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will also be received up to 25th September, 1916, at all Post Offices authorised to transact Post Office Savings Bank business. These applications will also qualify for the conversion privilege. Instructions as to the manner in which applications should be made through the Post Office may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

Copies of the loan Notification containing full details and also application forms may be obtained at any of the offices mentioned above and at any Currency Office. They may also be obtained through any recognised banker or broker. The form of application attached may be used, if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED)

I.....

.....

hereby apply for Rupees ( ) *of The Four Per Cent.* Conversion Loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees 100 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees.

and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† *or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*—

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 20 per cent., but not less than 20 per cent., on or before the 13th July.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 3rd August.

The third instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 22nd August.

The balance on or before the 7th September.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be not more than Rs. 5,000, then the whole amount on or before the 3rd August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to at*.

*cheque.
*Or——
currency notes.

†Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury and score through the unnecessary words.

*Here insert Agent's address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if applicant does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the application is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

(Signature).....

Date.....1916.

(Address).....

The Bombay Chronicle.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive tenders for the execution of the foundation and plinth works of a building to be erected on plot No. 11, Ballard Pier Estate, particulars of which can be seen at his office, 200, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, any week day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, when required, enter into a formal contract with the undersigned for the due execution of the works, such contract to be prepared by the solicitors of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HAJI GOOLAM MOHAMED AJAM,
No. 200, Nagdevi Street. 4400

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenants, buildings standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 30432 mule spindles and has land measuring about 37,914 square yards or thereabout. The sale will be subject to certain conditions and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of Liquidators' solicitors Messrs Payne and Co., at Treachers' Building, Fort. On application being made to the liquidators, or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong bay arab horse, about 5 years, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st June, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)
AUCTION SALE of the mills belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Chinchpogly, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery, such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindle and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers' Building, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of building materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1, Case No. 147, East Agripada.

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1916.

GET your SERVANT Problem solved to-day. We can supply really good workers, ours being the Continental system of registration. 27 year's experience.

DOMINICK DE SA & CO.,
18, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3403.

AUCTION SALE of the Victoria Iron Works with its Goodwill, Machinery, Machines, Implements, Tools, etc., at Trimbak Parsram Street otherwise known as 6th Koombharwada Lane as a going concern.

Under instructions from Messrs Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Muga Jagonnath and Co., the Transferees of the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1914, and the 17th day of February, 1915, and made between the Mortgagor Motilal Ramji of the one part and Keshavlal Gordhandas and others, and Ramchand Govinram, respectively of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Motilal Ramji in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the said two Mortgage Deeds, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All that iron factory belonging to the Mortgagor Motilal Ramji, known as Victoria Iron Works and situate in certain hired premises at Nos. 96-97-98, Trimbak Parsram Street, otherwise known as the 6th Koombharwada Lane, and the business of an iron-smith carried on by the said Motilal Ramji in the said factory with its goodwill, machinery, machines implements tools, articles and things a particular specification whereof is given in the below mentioned Schedule.

One Harnsle Oil Engine, 8 H.-P., one mining machine of Greaves Cotton, one lathe machine of 10 feet of Greaves Cotton, one lathe machine 8 feet of John Minit, one drill machine of Greaves Cotton, one punch machine of Greaves Cotton, one screw cutting machine of Greaves Cotton, one sarran machine, shafting, pullies and other tools implements and miscellaneous articles and things.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Transferees, at their Office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable, specially Selected Artistic Coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Half Figures with Pedestals, Venetian Glass real Gold Gilt Vases, very rich Gold Coffee Set, real Venetian Glass Gold Gilt Liqueur Set, Venetian Glass complete Table Glassware, Venetian Gold Gilt Electric Hall Figures, Artistic Oil Painted Venetian Cane Furniture, Oil, Painted Cane Drawing Room Suite, Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables, English Pier Glass, Rich Tapestry Wall Panels, Terra-Cotta Figures, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. J. James and Co., Jewellers, at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. (where the kit has been removed for, the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Catania."

A specially selected consignment comprising very valuable specially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, artistic real gilt hall figures, with pedestals, Venetian glass real gold gilt vases, flower tubes, bowls, very rich gold gilt coffee set with fancy case, real Venetian glass gold gilt liqueur set with fancy case, set of Venetian glass complete table glassware, Venetian gold gilt electric hall figures, artistic oil painted Venetian cane furniture, oil painted cane drawing room suite, rocking chairs, centre tables, English pier glass on carved stand, rich tapestry, wall panels, terra-cotta figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rai Bahadur Shrikisondas Narandas, Guruwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 10, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Lock Yard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to about Rs. 2,81,180-13-6.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of outstandings, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1916.

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TO GENTLEMEN

HOW many thousands do you waste on your life assurance policy?

You insured your life not to waste money but to make a decent provision for your family.

Do you know that your policy hardly serves this purpose?

The amount of premium you pay can be made to yield 25 to 40 per cent. more assurance without your losing a pie on your policy.

The "Q. & S." Book of Facts shows how. Send for free copy.

QUEEN & SAXBY,
Insurance Counsel
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: NEWLIFE
Telephone: 3373

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT TRIPLE BILL OF DRAMA.
HELEN HOLMES IN
"THE METTLE OF JERRY McGUIRE."

Helen and Jerry married and had a baby daughter. She had learnt how to start a locomotive and one day, when nobody was looking she started a standing train. With superb heroism the parents save the train from a disastrous collision.

"MISSY."

Leaving the forest where she had been bread, and her sweetheart, Missy went to the city to taste its sweets, but they were bitter after her life of freedom so she returned a sadder, if a wiser girl.

"DISCONTENT."

An old soldier living in a "home" was brought to stay with a millionaire but he spread unhappiness by his discontent, and all were glad when he returned to his old comrades.

Also the last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE:—FILMS PRESENTING SCENES OF MURDER, ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIMINALITY ARE NOT SCREENED AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, THE MANAGEMENT OF WHICH EXERCISES A STRICT CENSORSHIP, BEING CONVINCED THAT SUCH SUBJECTS DEGENERATE THE PUBLIC. AT THE SAME TIME ONLY THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST-ACTED FILMS ARE CHOSEN FOR THE WEEKLY PROGRAMME.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE
MODERN MEPHISTO
7000 Feet. 6 Parts.

It is a modern melodrama, founded on everyday happenings in real life.

SPARE ONE DAY IN THE WEEK TO SEE THIS MARVELLOUS PICTURE
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1982.
Times:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.
AN ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME. NOTHING SERIOUS.
ROGEE & TATE "HUMOUR & ART"
Wallingford Tate in a new repertoire. Rogee with his many musical "Instruments."
TESKA HODSON: Soubrette. | LEO RENE: Dancer.
Last few nights of this popular attraction. The Talk of the City.
GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW DRESSES.
Next Week Pathe's Magnificent Drama NEW YORK

Kirloskar Sangit Company
WILL STAGE
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD
At 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 21st June, 1916,
The new Pouranik drama:
SUNDOPSUND
AND
AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT.
At 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 22nd June 1916.
The famous Urdu Sangit:
TAJEWAPHA.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.
PIONEER CLEANERS.
30 Years' Experience.
Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort.
EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING.
FLANNELS RENOVATED.
STAINS REMOVED WITHOUT CLEANING THE WHOLE GARMENT.
DRY CLEANING PROCESS WITHOUT THE AID OF WATER.

Want more Orders?

If so, never say "These are War times, nothing doing."

That's the most unavoidable reason why you should put new energy into "your market." Just try this Tonic.—

ADVERTISING
MORE ADVERTISING
BETTER ADVERTISING

It will fatten your bank account.
If you like, I will serve you.

R. V. KAIKINI,
Sales Scout & Ads Help,
"Bigger-Better-Business."
3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...t vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalized, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.,
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquors.

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners & Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, June 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—
Mid. Americans	8.17+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.62+5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 12.71—2; Oct. 12.90unchgd
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 12.58—5; Oct. 12.70—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	7.88—2
June-July	7.83—2
July-Aug.	7.80—2
Aug.-Sept.	7.75—2
Sept.-Oct.	7.71 Unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	7.67 "
Nov.-Dec.	7.61—1
Dec.-Jan.	7.59—1
Jan.-Feb.	7.57—1
Feb.-March	7.56—1
March-April	7.56 Unchgd.
April-May	7.54—1
May-June	7.52—1
June-July	7.51—1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.30+1
November	11.14 unchgd.
January	11.03 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.00
" " Fully Good	6.15
" " Fine	6.30
" No. 1 Comra Good	6.39
" " Fine	6.60
" Broach Good	7.80
" " Fully Good	7.95
" " Fine	8.10
" Scinde Good	5.95
" " Fully Good	6.10
" " Fine	6.25

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York July	12.76+3
Futures at New York October	12.92+4
Spot Cotton at New York	12.80—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.69 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans July	12.60—1
Futures at New Orleans October	12.73+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4 75½ unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	6½+½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	30 15/16+7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage and Indian buying Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" " 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000@ 1 ½	
Consols 2½ o/o	59—1
Rupee Paper 3½ o/o	52½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 o/o	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89—½
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½ Unchgd.

SKINS.

London, June 19th

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a good Demand.

Goat skins offered	916,000
Sheep "	689,000

Goat skins Madras Prime two pence Dearer.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C. I. F June-July Nominal	57
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,630,000

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. June Sellers	49/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers.	65
Victorian April Sellers.	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley June-July Sellers.	49

SEEDS.

Ferozepore Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85% ex-ship June-July Sellers	61/6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers.	62/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, London Sellers	71
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers.	63/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (LaPlata) June-July quoted	68/6
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	67

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull Nominal	12/15/0

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£140
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110
Copper Braziers	£161
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	61½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 20.

The market to-day has been quiet and prices remain unchanged from those of last evening, with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 286½ and very little enquiry either from the Bazaar or from shippers.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—
G. Broach 286½ April.
F. G Bengal 223½ January.
F. K./Akola 257½ July.
F. K./Akola 261½ September.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			286	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals		223		Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	227/8			July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab				
M. G. Khandesh				
M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat.				
M. G. Nagpore				
M. G. Akola-Khgm	256½			July 1916
Do.	261			Sept. 1916
Do.	263/4			Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomrawati			301	June/July'16
H. G. Westerns			311/2	"
M. G. Westerns			330	"
H. G. Compta			301/2	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.				

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh	357,304	241,856	+ 115,538
Central India	224,442	169,456	+ 54,98[illegible]
Barsi & Nagar	246,626	153,610	+ 87,016
Berar	679,887	425,887	+ 254,000
Central Provinces	180,437	213,339	— 32,902
Compta & Dharwar	146,025		
Northern-Westerns	112,422		
Cocanada	25,983	280,417	+ 23,886
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	10,870		
Dhollera	100,688	184,509	— 83,821
Broach	261,636	241,053	+ 20,583
Rajputana	84,866		
N. W. Prov.	311,798	540,756	+ 37,651
Sind-Punjab	181,743		
Persian	523	713	— 188
American		195	— 195
Egyptian	746	610	+ 136
Other Sorts	2,505	1,475	+ 1,030
Total	2,937,596	2,459,876	+477,720

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. Sunday and Monday, 18th and 19th June, 1916:—

Cotton	7,296 Bales.
Wheat	6,496 cwts.
Linseed	10,445 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	223 "
Gingellyseed	32 "
Groundnuts	421 "
Castorseed	770 "
Rice	2,167 "
Myrabollams	682 "
Cottonseed	548 "
Gram	697 "
Joowar	124 "
Barley	2,595 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	224	..	25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	238	228	218	..	Ready
	..	226	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	221	211	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	248	234	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Jains (M.G.)	..	..	248	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	..	Ready
Wadhwan (G.S.)	..	206	..	..	Ready
Do. (M.G.)	..	284	..	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	257	240	..	Ready & July
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	..	..	Sept.
	..	..	..	263	25 Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	..	July
Dhamangaum	..	261	253	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	258	..	..	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready
	..	264	..	..	July
Nagpore	..	272	264	..	Ready
Karapti (M.G.)	..	270	..	..	July
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready & July
	..	271	..	..	July
	..	283	278	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	281	..	..	July
	..	..	..	286	25th April 17.
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	337	Ready
	..	..	..	331	June/July
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Mothia (M.G.)	..	248	234	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	314	Ready
	..	..	..	308	June/July
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	302	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	316	Ready & J./J.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	306	Ready & J./J.
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	330	June/July

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 20th—5 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	35 0 0	5 12 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	34 0 0	5 12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 7 0	7 13 6
Teelseed, White 35-15	41 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	40 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	39 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowrassed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May-September	5 12 6	September
Linseed May-September	8 6 6½	"

Castorseed
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24. B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credit 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13.32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
France 3 m-s do.	195
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	152 3/8.
Do. Shanghai	212½
Do Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian Do.	26-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77 2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and the rates gave way by a few points but before close the quotations recovered and the closing tone was firm.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated within the range of Rs. 20.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davlia stood steady at Rs. 465.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 481½.

Standards changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 1,190 to Rs. 1,210, Madhavji from Rs. 1,387½ to Rs. 1,410. Swadeshi from Rs. 1,640 to Rs. 1,655 and Central India from Rs. 2,110 to Rs. 2,130.

Pearl changed hands at Rs. 387½.

Crescent were placed at Rs. 121½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 307½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 915.

Shivrajpoors were in demand at Rs. 93.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,325.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 167½ to Rs. 171½. Deferred opened at Rs. 645, declined to Rs. 637½ but closed at Rs. 652½.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 545.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 237½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 261½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan was placed at Rs. 97.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 92 (Ex-conversion warrants.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 20th.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden June 15
Warley Pickering	Boay	Alexandria June 6

DEPARTURES.

June 20th.

Lingo	Cutbush	Karachi
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Firoze	Grey	Dusreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Clan Macbrayne	for Chittagong
"	Naltung	for Aden etc
"	Ampiegarth	for Liverpool etc.

Tuesday, 20th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S. S. Kinkasan Maru:—The N. Y. K. Chartered steamer Kinkasan Maru, (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 18th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 18th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden at 2 p.m., which port she had left on the 15th instant with the English mail of 2nd June a general cargo and 26 passengers.

S. S. Warley Pickering:—The steamer Warley Pickering, 2,647 tons, Captain W. B. Boay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 6th instant with bales.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday from the the Bombay harbour, for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firoze:—The steamer Firoze, 2,029 tons, Captain T. Grey, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 8 decls passengers.

A. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kisaha
B. Tasmanic	Hallberg	Standard Oil Co.
M. Naltung		T. M. & Co
N. Wearwood		W. & A. G. & Co
P. Castlemoor	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland, Sabarmati, Mahanadi, Satranji, Netravati — B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kings-Mere	Griffiths	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Iliora		M. M. & Co
4	Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoestry
5	Amagisan Maru	Umeda	N. Y. K
6	Erinpura		M. M. & Co
8	Clan Macbrayne		J. F. & Co
9	Bahrein	Bennett	T. M. & Co
10 & 11	Goa		J. Finlay & Co
12&13	Peking	Malchior	W.A. Graham & Co
14	Lhasa		M. M. & Co
15	Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Alnwick Castle		W. & A. G. & Co
4	Windfield	Shepherd	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Firoozi	Bernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Din	Aboo	Bhimji
Griqua	Crome	T. M. Co
Italia		J. W. Muirhead
Itala	Munro	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Phrahsang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Polish Monarch	Gollas	W. & A. G. & Co
Rayee Shaw	Hodge	
Warley Pickering	Boay	

EXPORTS.

June 20.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 37 bales goat and sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 5 bales calf skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 5 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 21 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomer & Son; 6 bales goat skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 33 bales cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 625 lbs. tortoise shell, D. Passoe & Co.; 160 cwts. cassein powder, H. Currance & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Makinnon (s) 10,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingsmere (s) 62 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 358 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 18 bales goat hair, V. Oomersee; 8 bales wool, M. Laxminarayen; 11 bales wool, M. Balia; 22 bales wool, D. Naggji; 9 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kingsmere (s) 18 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 2 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 201 cwts. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. rose flowers, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Polish Monarch (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearwood (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.; 1,565 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, W. H. Brady & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, I. David; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 900 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Begnath & Co.; 1,000 cases castor oil, Argyll Oil Mill; 10 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Amagison Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

Amageson Maru (s) 117 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 170 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Amageson Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 279 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 20.

S. S. Dwarka from Busrah. Agents, M. M. & Co.:—278 bundles wool, 49 bundles skin, 70 bundles hides, 10 bags salted fish, 221 boxes dates, 261 bags sardines, 500 bags rice.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 20.

The Bank of Madras Bank rate has been reduced by one per cent to six per cent.

Everything Photographic Catered for, at
S. MAHADEO & SON
DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS &c.
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BOMBAY.
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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The monsoon has given more rain in the central parts of the country and less in the west of the United Provinces. The weather in the Bay is more settled. Rainfal has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India east, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, west Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, east Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principle amounts are:—Rangoon one inch; Myitkyina and Dibrugarh one and a half; Shillong and Silchar one; Jalpaiguri five; Hazaribagh one; Darbhanga one and a half; Delhi three quarters; Sutna and Nagpur two; Seoni one; Mar-magao four; Mangalore, Mercara and Calicut three; Karwar two; Ratnagiri and Cochin one and a half; Gulbarga and Raichur one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces and decrease in west United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 20th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.07	17.82	2.36	4.53
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.19	15.99	0.83	5.26
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.18	15.56	0.83	5.14
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.07	16.25	1.19	5.43

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.565 Inch.
Temperature of Air.....	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.9 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.850 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air.....	85.5 "
Minimum ..... do.....	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	S.
Movement of Wind do. do.....	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain.....	0.20 inches
Total fall during month.....	17.78 "
Do. do. year	17.89 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th.....	0.11 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jun.			Jun.		
Tues.	20	m 2 13	27 0	20	m 8 6	15 10
		2 52a	29 2		9 11a	17 4
Wed.	21	m 3 9	28 5	21	m 8 57	17 2
		3 33a	28 2		10 6a	17 5
Thur.	22	m 4 10	25 11	22	m 9 55	18 7
		4 23a	27 2		11 7a	17 6
Fri.	23	m 5 19	25 5	23	m 11 6	19 11
		5 15a	26 2			
Sat	24	m 6 37	25 3	24	m 0 10	17 6
		6 12a	25 4		0 26a	20 9
Sun.	25	m 7 58	25 6	25	m 1 5	17 5
		7 12a	24 9		1 44a	21 2
Mon.	26	m 9 8	26 0	26	m 1 55	17 4
		9 14a	24 5		2 54a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h. 3m.	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 18-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.73in. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme northern and eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the east Punjab both during the day and at night but in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab at night.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.52in., Cawnpore 0.44in. and Allahabad 0.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.30 in. of rain and Nagpur 2.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in Berar and at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general Ratnagiri has had 1.60in., Mormugao 4.30in. and Karwar 2.38in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur 0.14in., Nizamabad 0.51in. and Hyderabad 0.44in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in Rajputana and decreased in the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast; it has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, fairly general in the United Provinces and Hyderabad and local on the north Madras coast and in the east Punjab, Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, and some showers in the Deccan, south Gujarat and on the north Madras coast and possibly in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 20th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th) ..	93.2	77.0	66	..	0	0
Jask ..	104.8	81.2	18	1	0	—0.05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th) ..	105.9	87.3	49	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	108.9	90.7	53	..	0	—0.32
Rawalpindi ..	103.1	84.4	56	..	1.27	0.45
Lahore ..	104.8	84.3	60	..	0.56	0.23
Hissar ..	99.4	81.4	51	..	1.07	..
Ambala ..	88.7	76.1	81	0.02	4.78	3.85
Delhi ..	80	75.9	88	0.73	2.03	—0.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	87.3	75.4	91	0.52	2.89	2.03
Mainpuri ..	91.3	79.1	85	0.01	0.84	0.06
Jhansi ..	91	77.9	85	0.01	5.72	4.68
Cawnpore ..	95.4	79.9	86	0.44	8.23	6.88
Allahabad ..	101.2	80 3	70	0.29	1.61	0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	109.2	88 8	66	..	0	—0.05
Karachi ..	90 6	83 0	84	..	0.21	—0.02
Ajmer ..	94 0	82.2	54	..	3.55	2.05
Jaipore ..	91.5	81.1	55	..	2.17	1.30
Kotah ..	97.6	85.6	57	..	3.92	2.58
Mount Abu ..	78 0	68.4	77	..	3.76	2.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95.4	79 7	74	..	0.60	—0.15
Dwarka ..	89.1	82.4	82	..	0.19	—0.72
Veraval ..	85.4	82.6	83	0.01	0.58	—2.36
Rajkot ..	99.6	76.8	74	..	2.87	0.89
Bhavnagar Para ..	102.6	80 8	86	..	1.01	—1.54
Surat ..	89.7	80.2	76	0.25	5.90	2.24
Ahmedabad ..	99.4	81.8	60	..	2.45	—0.16
Deesa ..	100.0	83.3	67	..	2.27	1.70
Neemuch ..	93.0	77.6	75	..	8.19	6.71
Indore ..	88.3	74.1	81	..	8.82	6.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88 8	77.3	80	0.04	5 53	2.25
Saugor ..	86.6	74.2	84	0.30	3.46	0.58
Hoshangabad ..	92.1	78.4	76	..	7.50	4.71
Khandwa ..	92.0	79.9	81	..	5.53	2.66
Akola ..	95.5	74.6	67	0.01	5.03	1.95
Amroati ..	93.8	78.3	75	0.07	5.90	1.91
Nagpur ..	85.8	75.7	91	2.10	9.11	4.01
Chanda ..	92.9	77.0	84	0.09	6.57	2.29
Raipur ..	94.5	77.0	86	..	9.27	4.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.5	78.4	89	9.07	17.82	6.72
Ratnagiri ..	84.6	73.1	92	1.60	33.76	12.84
Mormugao ..	84.0	74.6	97	4.30	30 56	8.55
Karwar ..	82.0	74.4	95	2.38	32.36	4.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegnon ..	97.6	75.5	64	..	2.19	—1.09
Ahmednagar ..	87.4	72.4	73	..	3.23	—0.77
Poona ..	87.4	71.9	79	..	3.05	—0.18
Sholapur ..	92.1	74.3	81	0.14	3.54	0
Bijapur ..	90.9	72.8	78	..	3.47	0.45
Belgaum ..	79.1	67.7	97	0.08	4.36	—1.31
Aurangabad ..	92.4	72.0	80	0.04	4.45	0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	74.7	83	0.51	4.30	1.10
Hyderabad ..	86.4	71.7	80	0.44	4.73	1.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	82.7	73.6	91	2.72	37 35	10.29
Calicut ..	79.8	74.1	93	2.70	32.57	7.45
Cochin ..	84.8	72.4	90	1.64	22.48	2.62
Colombo ..	85.6	72.4	83	0.72	6.27	—0.16
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	81.2	74.2	97	0.40	5.82	2.57
Bellary ..	91.5	74.9	60	..	0.46	—1.08
Cuddapah ..	94.0	82.8	55	..	0.31	—1.69
Madras ..	92.0	81.4	63	..	2.62	1.26
Bangalore ..	90.6	66.8	76	0.01	0.63	—1.72
Coimbatore ..	86.6	71 6	89	0.05	1.75	0.55
Trichinopoly ..	95.1	79.8	55	..	0.02	—0.88
Negapatam ..	95.1	79.1	74	..	0.51	—0.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th June 1916, was 29.772 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ROBBERY IN A MOVING TRAIN.

LADY'S BRAVE STRUGGLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

The "Pioneer" publishes two letters from reliable correspondents relating to serious robbery on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, the victim being a young lady. It is stated that the lady was travelling to Nainital from Bareilly on the night of the 10th June alone in the ladies' compartment. At about one in the night she found a man stooping over her. The man demanded all the money she had and threatened to murder her if she tried to pull the communication cord, which failed to act. The ruffian struck her several times on the face but she put up a brave fight and finally got her head out of the window and screamed for help. Her hands were badly cut by the cord and she sustained several other bodily injuries. She fought on for some time and would not give up her money, but feeling that she was being overpowered and the villian really meant to murder her, and having lost all hope of succour, the unfortunate girl allowed the man to take possession of her handbag and all the money she had in it (Rs. 52). Robbery seems to have been the only motive, as the man did not molest the young lady any further, but as the train eased off in getting into the next station he jumped out and disappeared. A report was made by the young lady and the matter is now in the hands of the police. The occurrence took place between Bhojeepura and Kathgodam.

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PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 668

COMFORTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

NOTABLE WORK OF BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S FUND.

It was a happy idea on the part of the Collector of Bombay, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, and the General Officer Commanding, to have taken the initiative in organising a system of relief for the benefit of wounded and sick soldiers arriving and staying in Bombay, that would not only be much appreciated by those who receive the gifts, but would also appeal in a most practical manner to the patriotic and humanitarian sentiments of the general public. Since November last Mr. Simcox has maintained a fund for providing comforts for these soldiers, the total amount of subscriptions up to 19th instant standing at Rs. 27,852. Every wounded or sick soldier who has arrived in Bombay, has been given fresh fruit, cigarettes, tobacco, spices and sweets on landing, at the ship's side. The actual work of distribution has been all along very creditably performed by Major Barnardo, I.M.S. Ever since April last the supply of flowers to the war hospitals has been taken over by Mr. Simcox and through the kindness of Messrs. N. H. Bhiwandiwalia, Bejanji Maneckjee, Peroshah and Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar and Suleman Ebrahim ten large baskets of flowers are distributed weekly to the hospitals. Messrs. Macropolo and Co. and Messrs. Vafiades and Co. have presented a large quantity of cigars and cigarettes and Messrs. Monerieff and Breeden and the Linde Ice Co., Ltd., have been supplying freely iced drinks at the ship's side.

MOTOR-RIDES FOR THE WOUNDED.

Several generous hearted members of the public have lent their motor-cars for the use of the wounded. But since voluntary help thus given cannot keep up with the demand for motor-cars at the various hospitals, Mr. Simcox's Fund is supplementing the supply by acquiring its own fleet of cars. The Fund now owns one car presented by the Parsis of Bombay to the Bombay Presidency War Hospital at Alexandria, which has since been brought to Bombay and two others presented by the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency and Mr. Vachand respectively. Two more cars have been bought out of the Fund. It goes without saying, of course, that further gifts of cars or the lending of them will be highly appreciated by the soldiers. The public response to the Fund has been satisfactory enough so far and it is to be hoped that it will be generously supported so long as Bombay continues to receive its quota of wounded from the front. The whole credit for the success of the operations hitherto is due to Mr. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax and his staff and to Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise and his staff.

BANK OF BENGAL AND GOVERNMENT LOAN.

ADVANCES AT 2 P. C. UNDER OFFICIAL BANK RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Bank of Bengal is offering investors in the new Government of India Conversion Loan the same advantages as those offered by the Bank of Bombay, namely advances at two per cent under current official bank rate with minimum of four per cent. The Bank will allow borrowers to repay at their convenience at any time during the ensuing twelve months. These terms were settled upon jointly by the banks in a conference recently. Although the Bank of Bengal rate is at present one per cent above that of the Bank of Bombay the advances in the two presidencies will be at the same rate of interest at present, since the minimum is four per cent and the Bombay Bank rate is five per cent.

Well-informed opinion here anticipates a very early fall of the Bengal Bank rate from six per cent to five per cent.

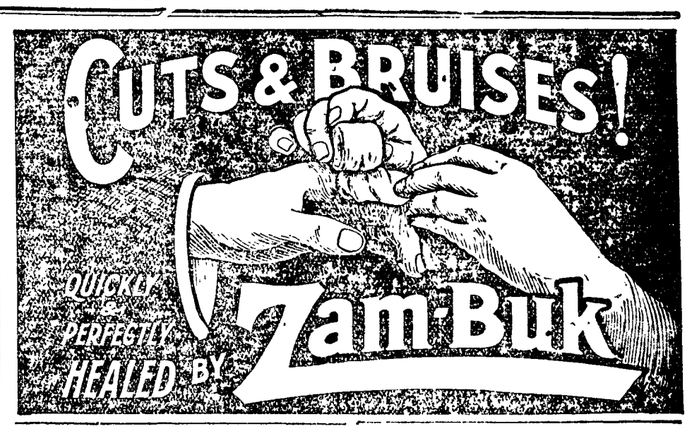
Regarding the success of the loan, the subscription of six crores may be confidently predicted, but opinion here differs regarding the extent by which applications will exceed that figure.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received towards the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Gujrat, Kathiawad and Cutch up to the 15th instant:—

Mr. Bhimji Premji Thaker, Rs. 1,000; collections by Mrs. B. S. Patel:—(Miss F. H. Patel, Rs. 300; H. H. the Rani of Sangli, Rs. 100; H. H. the Rani Saheb of Baria, Rs. 30; Mr. Purshottamdas Mangaldas, Rs. 25; the Rani of Malegaon, Rs. 5; the Rani of Phalton, Rs. 5); collections by Lady Jagmohandas:—(Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas, Rs. 100; Parsanbai Gulabchand Motichand, Rs. 25; Mr. Narottamdas Devidas, Rs. 20; Mr. Ismail Dossa, Rs. 20; Bhikhibai Chunilal Panachand, Rs. 15; Mr. Hemchand Amerchand, Rs. 10; Mr. Shelshkaran Ratanshi, Rs. 5; Mr. Manilal Kalianji, Rs. 5; Mr. Venilal Manekla1, Rs. 5; Mr. Subhadrabhai Gordhandas, Rs. 5; Mr. Jivanchand Dharamchand, Rs. 5; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Rs. 5; Mr. Khimchand Narottamdas, Rs. 5; Jaskerbehen through Mangalagauri, Rs. 5; Mrs. Parvatibai Vishvanath Oak, Rs. 5; Rasikmani Balmukanddas Rs. 5; sundry collections, Rs. 49-7); Mrs. J. B. Petit, Rs. 100; Mr. Laxmidas Pitamber, Rs. 200; the Marwari Sammailan, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. Gulabchand Jivabhai (Vala), Rs. 75; Mrs. G. P. Bhandarkar, Rs. 63-5; collections by Mrs. Tyebji:—(Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Rs. 50; Mr. D. L. Vaidya, solicitor, Rs. 10); collections by Mrs. Mohsin Tyebji:—(Mrs. Kajiji, Rs. 30; Mrs. H. Sobhani, Rs. 25); Mr. Anandji Kalianji Sheth, Rs. 52; Mr. Girdhardas Naranji, Rs. 50; Mr. Harjivandas Nemidas, Rs. 50; Mr. Ranchhod Sheshkaran, Rs. 50; Mr. Keshavlal Chhotalal Parekh, Rs. 50; Mr. Madhavji K. Solicitor, Rs. 50; Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Rs. 50; Mr. Kisandas Manmohandas, Rs. 40; Lunavada Mitra Mandal, Rs. 36-6; Kanara Saraswat Association, Rs. 36-6; Mr. Nagindas Fulchand Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Pirozshah Dorabji, Rs. 25; Shri Krishna Lodge, Rs. 21; a Parsi lady, Rs. 21; a Parsi gentleman, Rs. 21; collections by Miss F. M. Chinoy:—(Mrs. Joosab Peermahmad, Rs. 15; Mrs. Ahmad Currimbhoy, Rs. 5); Mr. P. V. Karulkar, Rs. 13-13; Mr. Devji Umarsi, Rs. 10; Mr. M. G. Deshmukh, Rs. 10; Mr. Chhotalal, Rs. 10; Mr. Tapidas D. Sanghvi, Rs. 10; Mr. Moolji P. Parekh, Rs. 10; Mr. K. Sabha, Rs. 5; a poor Parsi, Rs. 5; Mrs. Kesherbehen M. Parekh, Rs. 5; Mr. Jehangir Edalji, Rs. 5; sundry collections, Rs. 9-0-6; Total Rs. 3,098-5-6; Sum previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,720-11-3; Grand Total Rs. 12,819-0-9.

A gentleman from Sind who signs himself as "Bhiriaee" has sent us annas ten in postal stamps as his humble contribution towards the Bankura, Kathiawad and Rajputana Famine Relief Fund. The amount has been duly forwarded by us to the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund.



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"Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

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ROYAL-ZEST COCOA

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1 oz. ,, ,, 0-3-6 ,,

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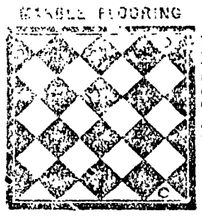

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

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Kaminia Oil

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N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 19th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 10th of Deh, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: Last Quarter, June 22.
Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; **Sunset,** 7 h. 18 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Prof. Kulkarni in English on "India and the Coming World Teacher", Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, June 23.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

SATURDAY, June 24.

Public Meeting of Protest against administration of Press Act, Empire Theatre, 6.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SHIVANDIWALA—Dorabji Desabhoy, Byculla Club Road, June 20. Funeral this morning 8 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding. June 20.

No. 192.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 19th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieutenant H. G. Weber.

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieutenant A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 193.—MOTOR CYCLES.

Members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before 25th instant.

No. 194.—PARADES:—Nos. 1, 2 and E E Coys.

At 6.45 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant the Corps Headquarters Rifle and Marching Drill.

Dress:—Kinckx, putties and khaki shirts.

Arms will be drawn fro the armoury before parade and returned after parade.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a general meeting of No. 2 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, at the Corps Headquarters on Thursday evening next the 22nd June 1916 at 6-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Dress:—Optional.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. E. Cadell. C.I.E., Commanding. June 21.

193. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 24th June. Next for duty "E" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club.

194. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be re-opened on Monday, June 26th, on which date the Ghat Kopar range will be allotted to "I" Coy. Class firing.

The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m., daily and from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Coy. Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

195. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

196. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officrs and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

197. Medals.—Tennant Memorial Drill Medals will be issued to their owners on application to the Adjutant at Headquarters on Tuesday evenings.

198. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant, in order that their pay be remitted to them.

200. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Tuesday 20.

554. Parades.—"A" Company at Head Qrs. on Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. until further orders. Dress, Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.

"B" Company at Head Qrs. this day (Tuesday) 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. and on Wednesday 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress, Uniform.

Recruits at Head Qrs. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

555. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Head Qrs. on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

555. Buglers—There will be bugle practice at Head Qrs. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

557. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Head Qrs. office two days before hand.

558. Meeting.—A Miniature Rifle Club Committee meeting will be held at Head Qrs. on Friday 23rd instant at 7 p.m.

559. Lecture.—Members desirous of attending a course of lectures in First Aid by Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., should send in their names to the Adjutant at once. It is proposed to give a lecture one evening a week for twelve weeks.

560. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company.

No. 4417 Volunteer R. J. Wescombe.

561. Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instr J. Annett will proceed to Nasik this day (Tuesday) 20th instant on duty returning on completion of duty.

(Signed) H. L. CROSS, Lieut.
For Adjt. Poona Vol. Rifles.

THEFT, ROBBERY, AND BURGLARY

can be avoided by using

THE SAFE DEPOSIT,

HOME STREET.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. G. I. R. Rv. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15

March—"Comrades in Arms".....Krier.
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" .....Suppe.
Valse—"Mighty like a Rose" .....Nevin.
Selection—"Yolanthe" .....Sullivan.
Morceau—"Je sais que vous etes Jolie ..... Christine.
Melodies from the Revue—"To-nights' Night".....Rubens.
Two Step—"Pullman Porters" .....Abrahame.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 619 of which there were 44 males, 266 females, and 309 children.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Khiva with the outward Mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

A four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis)—Albino, has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. Framji Jamsetji Dabu of Nasik.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Prof. R. K. Kulkarni of Victoria College, Gwalior will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "India and the Coming World Teacher".

MISSING MONEY FROM UNDER THE PILLOW.

A stone mason named Lalu Hanmanta residing in Duncan Road reports that on the 16th instant, about 11 p.m. he received from one Beharlal, a leather merchant of Delhi cash, currency notes and gold buttons totally worth Rs. 1,22[illegible] for safe custody and went to sleep placing the property under his pillow. Waking up early next morning he missed the property. Five other persons are said to have slept in the same room with him of whom one named Binjabux has disappeared.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox occurred on Monday. An attack and a death from plague were reported from each of Worli, Byculla, and Mandvi sections, and Fanaswadi reported one death. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 68 as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1915, and 73 of 1914. Out of a total of 1,583 rats caught on Monday, 17 were found to be plague-stricken.

ANJUMAN-I-ZEYA-UL-ISLAM BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Anjuman-i-zeya-ul-islam will be held in Noor Baug at 8 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturday the 24th instant. The meeting has been called for the purpose of raising the voice on behalf of the Railway servants, both Hindus and Mahomedans, who are not treated by the railway authorities on the same equal footing as the other Indian communities with regard to their work, and remuneration and for submitting a Memorial to the proper authorities to redress the grievances of the said two communities and to mete out to them just treatment which they deserve. Mr. Mahomed Hussein A. Haveliwala has kindly consented to preside.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the working of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital for March last shows that in all 145 patients, including 70 new admissions, were under treatment during the month. Of these, 47 were discharged cured, 13 left relieved or of their own accord and 5 died, leaving 80 patients still under treatment at the end of the month. The total number of free patients was 82. The total income during the month was Rs. 7,781-4-0, while the actual working expenses came to Rs. 8,473-6-9. The average monthly amount of depreciation, municipal taxes, etc., was Rs. 1,500. The deficit in the working of the Hospital amounted to Rs. 2,192-2-9.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The following is the list of passengers by yesterday's Mail steamer Salsette:—

2nd-Lt W [illegible] Hughes; Mr C E Armes; Mr and Mrs A S King; 2nd-Lt L H Deed, Cadet and Mrs Hadaway; Mrs E Langford and child; Mr C Tolkowsky; Dr A H Johanson; Mr A J Paterson; Mr C J Sisson; Mr A Panton; Col and Mrs Vaughan; Lt T H and Mrs Battye; Lt-Col S Bayley; Mr E C Davis; Capt D M C Church; Mr F J Tickle; Col N B James; Brig.-Gen H A Igguiden; 2nd-Lt D P Machan; Lt G D Baines; Mr W Hukon; Mr G Cant; 2nd-Lt Jelley; Capt E Burd; Mrs J Smith; Mr W Britton; Col Palin; Mr B M Banavida; Asst-Surgn C F Vieyra; Mr and Mrs Virjee and infant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A BOGUS POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Kilcoin charged Jaising Kushal with cheating Ittibai, a Hindu woman, in respect of Rs 30. The case for the prosecution was that on the 4th instant the accused, masquerading as a Policeman, went to the complainant, residing at Frere Road, and demanded from her Rs. 30 on pain of getting her into trouble. The complainant got frightened, obtained the money and gave it to the accused. Subsequently the Police learnt of the matter and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED VICEREGAL VISIT TO BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 20.

Intimation has been received that H. E. the Viceroy is to visit Burma from November 30 to December 20. The full programme of the itinerary is not yet known. His Excellency will, it is understood, visit Myitkyina on December 9 and a durbar for the Kachin chiefs will be held on December 10.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON A PRO-NOTE.

LEGALITY OF AN AWARD.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

WANNA RAJAJI & Co.—a firm, Plaintiffs v. KRISHNARAO GOPALRAO GAIKWAD, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, a firm of Marwari moneylenders doing business at Poona, against the defendant, a Maratha Hindu of Poona to recover a sum of Rs. 12,500 due on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 22nd of March, 1914, at Bombay.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar wtih Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiffs are as follows:—

The plaintiffs are doing business as moneylenders at Poona. On 22nd March, 1914, accounts between the plaintiffs and the defendant were adjusted and on the same day a promissory note was passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 12,500 with interest at 12 per cent per annum. As the sum due on the pronote was not paid by the defendant notwithstanding many demands by the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs filed the present suit. In his written statement the defendant contended that the accounts between him and the plaintiffs were not adjusted on 22nd March, 1914, as alleged in the plaint. The defendant admitted the execution of the promissory note on that day, but said that it was obtained from him by fraud and without any consideration under certain circumstances. The circumstances were these:—He (defendant) is a young man brought up as a sardar in affluent circumstances. Although so brought up he is of weak intellect and careless in habits. In 1914 he was in need of cash to the extent of Rs. 35,000 and his karbharis told him that they had negotiated a loan for the amount with the plaintiffs. It was arranged as a fact of the negotiations that the defendant should first pass a pro-note for Rs. 12,500 to the plaintiffs and that subsequently a mortgage deed for Rs. 25,000 was to be executed by the defendant and the plaintiffs were to retain a large sum beforehand by way of commission. The pro-note was accordingly drawn up and signed by the defendant who put his signature on it without reading it. The defendant, however, got no consideration for it although it was agreed that it should be paid at the time of the execution of the mortgage deed.

The plaintiffs then represented to the defendant that in order to assure them of the bonafides of the mortgage transaction the defendant should allow an award to be passed on the said pro-note by an arbitrator of their choice and that the same should be filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, but no decree was to be obtained on it until the mortgage transaction had been completed and the whole of the consideration money paid to the defendant. The plaintiffs chose one Jasraj Foaji, a Marwari as arbitrator and he passed an award in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 12,500 on the bogus reference submitted to him. The plaintiffs then filed this award in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona and drew up the mortgage-deed, got it stamped and kept it ready for execution by the defendant. The defendant, however, instructed his pleader at Poona to consent to a decree being passed on the award only when he was informed that the mortgage-deed was executed and the consideration money received by the defendant. This mortgage transaction, however, fell through and the defendant learnt for the first time that the plaintiffs did not intend to pay him anything in respect of the pro-note. The defendant, therefore, asked his attorneys to wire to the Sub-Judge at Poona requesting him not to pass any decree in terms of the award as it was a bogus one. In that suit No. 164 of 1914 in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Poona considerable evidence was recorded and the said suit to file an award and for a decree being taken on it was dismissed.

IMPORTANT FACT SUPPRESSED.

In his written statement the defendant had contended that the present suit was therefore barred by resjudication; but after the record of the suit in the Sub-Judge's Court was inspected by the defendant's attorneys this contention of resjudicata was given up by the defendants counsel. The defendant's counsel, however, maintained that the pro-note was merged in the award and the present suit was not maintainable. In their plaint the plaintiffs had suppressed the important fact that they had obtained an award in Bombay on the said pro-note; the defendant, therefore, submitted that this suit was not maintainable as framed. Without the said award not being set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, the plaintiffs could not sue him on their original cause of action on the said pro-note. Counsel in his address cited 11 Bombay Law Reporter in support of his contention. Counsel also relied on sections 2, 3, 4 (a) and sub-clause 2 of section 19 and submitted that as the award was made in Bombay that it ought to have been filed in the Bombay High Court and the Poona Court had no jurisdiction. Cognisance taken by the Sub-Judge of Poona under sections 523, 526 of the Act was without jurisdiction.

After the arguments of counsel were finished his Lordship intimated that he would deliver judgment on Thursday.

SHORT CAUSES.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR SUED.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., v. R. V. RAMMUNI.

This was a claim for Rs. 2,906 with interest.

Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant is the editor and proprietor of a weekly journal, called "Commerce and Co-operation", and had arranged with the plaintiffs that they should print and publish the journal on certain agreed charges to be paid by the defendant. The plaintiffs had also supplied some wrappers to the defendant in connection with his journal. The defendant had paid Rs. 2,800 in respect of these charges but a sum of Rs. 2,906 remained unpaid by him and the plaintiffs now sued to recover this sum.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne & Co.

CAPTAIN OF A PRIZE SHIP SUED.

KERING RUPCHAND & Co., v. W. P. SMITH CAPTAIN OF S. S. "KANZLER".

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 2,025 with interest.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs are military shroffs, having their principal business in Poona and a branch office in Bombay and dealt mainly with Naval and Military officers. The defendant was, in January, 1914, the Captain of the S. S. Kanzler a prize ship. On the 3rd January, 1914, the plaintiffs advanced to the defendant a sum of Rs. 2,000 on a bond. The conditions provided by the bond were that interest on the amount was to run at 30 per cent. per annum; the amount was to be repaid in twenty monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each, and that if any two instalments remained unpaid the whole amount was to fall due. One M. S. Maddock stood surety for the defendant. The defendant gave the plaintiff twenty post-dated cheques of Rs. 150 each on his bankers King, King & Co. The plaintiffs however could cash only nine of these, the rest having been dishonoured as they became [illegible].

His Lordship: Where is the defendant at present?

Mr. Wadia: On S. S. Bromfels which is also a prize ship, my Lord. I am told it is used as a transport between here and Mesopotamia.

His Lordship: Had we better not wait for his return?

Mr. Wadia: The defendant was served as far back as the 21st March, and the boat comes here every three weeks.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,025 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Khambatta & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE (SUSPENDED.)

451-14—Narsi Fakir Sikligar v. Punamchand Sawa and Co. In person On the 16th February 1916 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 3 months with protection.

APPLICATIRN FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

750-15—Sitaram Beudoo Bhiwandey v. Anant Balwant Phadke Cr No 8 Maneck D and Co.

118-16—Ardeshir Byramji Toddywala v. Jehangir Framji Lali Cr. No 3 Dr J K Darji and anr Crs No 8 In person Dubash and Co.

491-14—Dhondu Vishram Sawant v. Pestonji Nanjivora, Cr No 11 Surveyer and Co.

704-14—Siva Moti Lohar v. Hirji Maya and Dewji Hirji Crs No 1 Khambatta and Co.

11-15—Abraham Benjamin Mendrikar v. Hirachand Jiwanji Shroff Cr No 5 Balkrishna and M.

177-16—Cursetji Jamsedji Conwala v. Bejonji Shapurji Baria, Cr No 4 In person.

215-16—Sunderji Walji Khalpade v. Dulabhji Jethabhai and Co Crs No 1 Balkrishna and M.

584-14—Mandoo Bapoo Daraday v. Nathalal Radhkison and Co. Crs No 13 In person.

278-14—Ebrahim Alimahomed v. The firm of Purshotum Govindji Crs No 20 Chaturbhuj Kalidas Hurjiwan Walji Cr No 1 Jiwraj Madhowji Cr No 8 Ratansi Kanji, Cr No 7 Sunderdas and Co.

766 & 780-14—Surajmal and Co Bhagirath Fulchand Bhaia and Bankatlal Fulchand Bhaia v. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Abirchand Dags carrying on business under the name and style of Raj Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, Crs No 66 Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

633-15—Fardunji Rashid Sheriarji v. Bradford and Co. Crawford B and Co.

A GRIEVANCE OF TERRITORIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I feel it my duty to bring before the public a case of oppressive treatment of Territorials which calls for immediate and drastic action and which involves England's national good name.

Privates George Latham and Harold Hardy of Territorial Force "C" Company, stationed at Bangalore, have been "permanently confined to barracks in consequence of exercising their right to refuse to submit to inoculation." These men joined the Force on the distinct promise that they should not be required to submit to inoculation against their will. They have now been placed under open arrest because they will not be inoculated. Is this the way a military superior claiming to be an officer and a gentleman is to be allowed to flout the word of honour of Great Britain? Inoculation is hated by soldiers, and cases of terrible suffering and even life-long disablement, resulting from it, are generally known among them. What kind of encouragement does these men's experience give to other healthy young fellows to enlist? The Prime Minister, the late Secretary for War and the leader of the Opposition have repeatedly officially announced that "anti-typhoid inoculation is not compulsory in the British Army"—not compulsory either among Regulars or Territorials, and let it be remembered that Territorials when they sign on for service abroad are still "Territorials" and are not forced to submit to vaccination of *any* kind. For the Government to admit in the House the right of soldiers to exemption from what they regard as a befouling of their blood with poison, and for military officers to go behind ministers, override the law, and destroy the rights which the law gives to soldiers is shameful and should be publicly exposed. To inoculate a soldier against typhoid contrary to his wishes is an illegal outrage. The colonel of the regiment says that it is an order issued by the Indian Government. But how can soldiers who have enlisted in England under one law be punished in India under another? The colonel has probably indulged in a little fiction of his own. It will be observed that it is only since they came away from England that *direct* punishment has been attempted. The whole trouble is due to one Major Johnson who is now in command and who takes every opportunity to oppress these men who have acted like heroes in sticking to their guns. It is not to be wondered that Latham complains in a letter. "All the patriotism which I felt on declaration of war has vanished in the face of the manner in which I have been treated, as is the case with many others." This was last year; since then he has been made to suffer intolerable things. Military law should apply to officers as well as to men and officers who distinctly inform their men that inoculation and vaccination are compulsory when they are officially declared to be voluntary are also transgressors. I take off my hat to Privates Latham and Hardy for declining to be cajoled and threatened and cursed into complying with an order which is against their conscience. If they remain firm they will win.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 20th June.

PRESS ACT & CONSOLIDATION OF INDIA ACT AMENDING BILL

PROTEST MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad convened by the Gujrat Sabha and held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi of the South African fame in the Premabhai Hall on the 18th instant the following resolutions against the Press Act, the recent action of the Madras Government under the said Act against "New India" and other vernacular organs in the Madras Presidency and the Government of India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, were passed unanimously. The Premabhai Hall was packed to the full and many had to stand outside and in the galleries because of want of space.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled greatly deplore the oppressive and arbitrary character of the provisions of the Press Act of 1910 and respectfully beg to protest against its being put in operation needlessly and without assigning any reason in several cases and notably in the recent case of the keeper of the "New India" Printing Works and they earnestly pray Government for an early repeal or amendment of the Act.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad begs to protest most emphatically against the amending Bill to the Government of India Consolidation Act of 1915 which introduces a highly controversial subject at the present moment and that too without giving the public the requisite opportunity for an expression of their views thereon, and thus creating an unnecessary feeling of uneasiness in the country.

The meeting respectfully begs to submit that the amendments sought to be introduced by the Bill have no connection with the work of the Consolidation of India Act and by a side wind the Bill introduces not only a radical alteration in law but it delegates to India Legislatures a power to take away the right of British subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India in Council in cases of their own choosing, which right has been enjoyed since the establishment of British Rule in this country and which has been so highly cherished by the Indian people as to be one of the main causes of India's confidence in British justice and this meeting deplores to note the course of Indian Legislation in recent times showing a greater and greater contraction of the spirit of liberality and of confidence in the Judicial institutions of the country.

That this meeting authorizes the following gentlemen to draft a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India protesting against the present Bill to amend the Government of India Consolidation Act of 1915:—Messrs Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth Shivabhai M. Patel, J. V. Desai, P. B. Gorndia, K. N. Desai and Dr. Joseph Beniamin.

That this meeting authorizes the President to send a memorial to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council protesting against the present Bill to amend the Government of India Consolidation Act of 1915 and also to send wires of protest to the said authorities about the matter.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

TWO BURIED UNDER THE DEBRIS

About 10 p.m. on Monday night the rear portion of a four-storeyed house situated in 5th Kamatipura belonging, to one Kanji Ruttonsey suddenly collapsed. Two persons named Kalu Sidu aged 22 and Dasi Goinda Asjun aged 36, were buried under the debris.

Inspectors Smith and Meyrs with the police under them promptly arrived on the scene and dragging out Kalu and sent him to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

On intimation the Byculla Fire Brigade under Mr. Williams arrived on the scene. Under the personal direction of Mr. T. C. Greenop, the Chief of the Fire Brigade who was early on the spot the Fire Brigade after a couple of hours' hard work removed the corpse of Dasi Goinda Arjun. The work of removing the debris lasted till five o'clock yesterday morning.

Heavy rains are probably the cause of the collapse. The damages are estimated at Rs. 4,000.

Kalu, who is suffering from the fracture of the right shoulder and shock, has been detained in the hospital.

An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner, on the body of Dasipoida Arjoonpoida, and it was adjourned after the identification of the body.

TRAINS AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—A propos of Mr. Bhagwantrao's letter, dated the 13th instant, it may be pointed out that the trains which pass through Elphinstone Road Station are overcrowded with passengers and even on coming just in time, one finds it difficult to get into the train and besides he has to wait for 42 minutes in order to catch another train after having missed the 9-44 up. This inconveniences not only office people but other passengers as well. Similar inconvenience is experienced in the evening trains between 5-30 and 7 p.m.

I strongly hope that the authorities concerned will consider the case favourably and remove the grievances by allowing some fast trains in the interval to stop at Elphinstone Road Station which will greatly reduce the inconvenience of the growing number of passengers converging from diffirent places to the station.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, 15th June.

TERRITORIAL VICTIMS OF HEAT STROKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

With reference to the cases of heat stroke which occurred among the recently arrived drafts of troops from England travelling from Karachi to Northern India full reports have not yet been received at the Army Headquarters but it appears from the latest returns that there have been altogether 136 cases, of whom 15 have died.

The "Leader" commenting on the Viceroy's assent to the U. P. Municipalities Bill, says:—"We shall not congratulate his Excellency on the beginning he has made. Above all and beyond all it is an outstanding fact that beggars cannot be choosers."

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PROTEST AGAINST NON-REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

The following representation has been sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, Simla:—

It is with feelings of extreme disappointment, if not alarm, that my Committee have noted the answers given in the negative by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India to the questions put by Col. Yates and Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, whether India would be represented at the Economic Conference which commenced its session at Paris last week. The disappointment is more keenly felt as my Committee, in common with all classes of trading communities in India, had not unreasonably hoped for it, from the statesmanlike utterances which fell from the lips of Lord Hardinge in the Viceregal Council on the eve of the relinquishment of his exalted office. Though careful and cautious, he had no hesitation in saying that the declaration of his Majesty's Government on the subject of the Cotton Excise Duty which he and the Government of India were authorised to make contained assurance that the fiscal relations of India in the Empire, towards the Empire and towards the rest of the world would be reconsidered after the war in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire, and that the best interests of India were being taken into account in postponing a decision about cotton duties which formed only a small fraction of the larger and broader fiscal system built up in India. He has reported to have further observed that he regarded the declaration as a far-reaching pronouncement, full of hope and promise, implying as it did the possibility, or he might even say the probability, of a broad reconsideration of the fiscal interests of India from a new "angle of vision," and that it placed the future position of India much higher than would have been done by the simple acceptance of the proposals of the Government of India. My Committee further recall the interpellation that was put on the subject of the Paris Conference in the Imperial Council on the 21st March, 1916, by the Hon. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, when the Hon. Mr. Low replied that in his speech on the 7th March, to a deputation of a Chamber of Commerce, the Prime Minister had emphatically stated that the interests of every part of the Empire, India being specifically mentioned, would be borne in mind, in entering on the Conference.

"STUDIED EXCLUSION OF INDIA,"

Under the circumstances stated above, the Committee of this Chamber fail to notice that there has been any change in the angle of vision, having regard to the fact of the studied exclusion of India from the Paris Economic Conference whose decision is expected to lead to far-reaching consequences at the close of the war. While India, which along with the Colonies has rendered and is still rendering yeoman's service to the Empire, is absolutely left unrepresented at the Conference, the Colonies are not only represented but over-represented, which is indeed most grievous. If India has been so studiously excluded at this hour from the deliberations of the Paris Conference, my Committee are entitled to enquire what hope have the people of this great country that their most vital interests on matters fiscal will be considered with anything like justice at the close of the war. The situation is indeed one which all India is justified on the facts above related, to view with the greatest apprehension, if not alarm, and my Committee therefore respectfully appeal to the Government that they will take an early occasion to make a pronouncement which may allay this apprehension and prevent that popular dissatisfaction which it is otherwise certain to engender.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

At the share market to-day jute mill scrip opened steady, prices being fairly well offering much support. A small business was, amongst bazaar dealers, the public not offering much support. A small business was done in coal shares at steady rates. Tea shares ruled firm for small trade that took place in these securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baratani 12-4, 12-6; Buhskajuri 16, 15-4; Burra Lhemo 10; Central Dharmaband 13-8, 13-12; Equitable (ord) 45, 45-4; Sutkidih 12-12; Sudamdih (ord) 2-12 odd lot.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 500; Alliance (pref) 103 s. l.; Auckland (ord) 161; Budge Budge (ord) 355, 356; Clive (ord) 113 to 116; Empire (ord) 32-12, 33, 33-2; Kamarhatty (ord) 324-8, 323, 324; Kankinarrah (ord) 444; Soorah (ord) 133, 134; Khardah (pref) 105; Lawrence (ord) 235; Northbrook (ord) 28-8, 28-12.

Tea:—Assam United (pref) 96, 97; Kallinugger and Khoreel 132, 133; Jutlibari 1-8 p.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 36-6, 36-8; Barnagore Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104-8; Delta Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 103; India General (ord) 149, 150.

Government paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-12 to Rs. 80, and small lots were done at Rs. 80-2 to Rs. 80-4.

The C. P. Judicial Commissioner's Court has decided in a case of succession to reunited Hindu coparceners, that the reunited uncle or rather his wife was a preferential heir to the deceased nephew as against the sisters of the deceased.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar yesterday formally opened the first year and intermediate classes of the New Poona College. The University has restricted admission of students in the first year class to 200. Up to now 160 students have registered their names for admission in the first year class.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 21 1916.

THE MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

To-day, provided that the ordinary business of the Bombay Legislative Council is concluded in time, the non-official members will proceed to the election of their representatives on the Imperial Council. We have already discussed the possibilities of the contest as regards the general electorate, and the merits and claims of the respective candidates, and we have nothing more to say about this election. But one feature of it which enables one to regard the result with equanimity, however it may fall, is that all the four candidates are men who represent the progressive and popular movements in politics. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Setalvad, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Patel are all men who have in the past rendered great services to the progressive cause, and may be counted upon to follow the flag of progress in the future. In the case of the other election by members of the Provincial Council which will take place to-day this is not the case.

The Mahomedan members have the privilege of returning a member to the Imperial Council. Two candidates are before them. One of them is a man who can be placed in the same category as the four candidates for the two seats of the general electorate. The other, it must be frankly said, is not. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who on a previous occasion sat in the Imperial Council, undoubtedly stands for the views of the most enlightened and most progressive sections of the Mahomedan community, as represented by the Moslem League and as emphatically disclosed by recent events And he stands for the popular cause not only in his own community but in the wider sense of the interests of the country at large. He is opposed by Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, a wirepuller of the Suleman Cassum Mitha party, who stand discredited in the eyes of the bulk of the Mahomedan community by reason of the scandal attaching to their riotous proceedings at the meeting of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay. It is only fair to give Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed the credit of not having assisted at the actual culmination of that inglorious campaign. So much wisdom belonged to him. But he was its energetic supporter in every preceding stage, and the part then played by him cannot be forgotten when he puts himself forward as a candidate for the Imperial Council. It would be a sad day for the true interests of the Mahomedan community of the Bombay Presidency if he were chosen to represent those interests in the Supreme Council of the Indian Empire His election would no doubt be supremely gratifying to certain interests which are strongly favoured in some official quarters, but we hope that, if any of the electors have been inclined to be influenced by this consideration, they will remember that the time will come when they themselves will be called to account for the failure,—if they do fail,—to fulfil their solemn trust to the people they represent. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed has been emphatically rejected as a member of the Provincial Council by the more popular electorate, which had three years experience of him and could judge better than any his claim to represent Mahomedan interests in the legislature. And it is safe to say that if he had to depend to-day on a more popular vote he would stand very little chance of being returned.

It is unfortunately one of the anomalies of the peculiar machinery by which the representative element on the councils is elected, that a man may be rejected by the larger vote of the provincial constituency and yet be in the running for the higher sphere of the Imperial Council, where he depends on the suffrages, not of a wide and truly representative franchise, or even of those elected by such a franchise, but of a small and select electorate, containing nominated members and those elected to represent landed and other special interests. It is here that official influence tells. Such influence is not, of course, brought to bear directly. But that it makes itself felt in subtle forms is well-known. It may suit the official book that a man like Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed should represent the Mahomedans of Bombay on the Imperial Council, and it may suit the book of certain reactionary interests in the Mahomedan community itself. But we have had many illuminating proofs of late that the more enlightened and thinking sections of the community have other views and lean strongly to the side of men of the independent and progressive type for which Mr. Jinnah stands. Mr. Jinnah, it is no exaggeration to say, enjoys the confidence of the Mahomedan community throughout India at this moment as one of their recognised leaders in a degree unexcelled by any of his colleagues. If he were rejected by the non-official Mahomedan members of the Bombay Council as their representative on the Imperial Legislature, they would stultify themselves by showing that they are out of harmony with enlightenment and progress, and deal a disastrous blow at the interests of the community as a whole.

LOCAL TAXATION.

The recent Committee on Local Self-Government has adumbrated a scheme of local taxation in rural areas which merits most careful consideration. One accords a general assent to the proposition that Self-Government carries with it the right of self-taxation. The principles and practices that obtained hitherto were totally different. Local taxation was utilised as a source of revenue for the execution of works, the cost of which should have fallen not on local bodies but the Provincial Government. It is an old, old story, how such little things as the maintenance of a veterinary service, and expenditure on plague and even famine relief, were made a charge on local resources! Practically, the one-anna cess on land revenue was sequestrated for other than local purposes, and the process continued uninterrupted until 1913, when Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson finally made over the proceeds of the Cess to local bodies. This meant a large addition to the impoverished local exchequer in some provinces. Those provinces in which the utter spoliation of the revenues from the Cess was not complete suffered from the operation of the rule which compelled local bodies to incur "discretionary" expenditure on works the cost of which should properly be borne by the Imperial or Provincial Government, and "obligatory" expenditure on local works and objects of local utility. Needless to state that the Provincial Government concerned had the final voice in determining the nature of "discretionary" works, and, like Hamlet, the "obligatory" works lacked advancement. It was a case of robbing the local Paul to pay the Provincial Peter! There might have been some semblance of justice had the Provincial Governments felt any obligation to recoup the local bodies the outlay they were compelled to make on the so-called "discretionary" works. No such provision was made, with the result that the resources of local bodies have continued to be exploited. Obviously, the clearest need exists for a definition of the respective responsibilities of Provincial and local bodies as regards the maintenance of discretionary and obligatory works.

But this is only a part of a very large subject embracing the entire system of local finance and taxation. The artificial distinction between discretionary and obligatory duties may be done away with, and certain duties may be interchanged between the Provincial Government and local bodies, but the crux of the whole matter is,—finance. The objects of local self-government will not be secured, unless, simultaneously with the transfer to local bodies of certain duties, they are placed in possession of funds or sources of income to enable them to discharge those duties. The rule deducible from existing practice in the several provinces is to restrict local bodies to works of purely local utility; and in the event of the control or administration of any matter, the cost of which has been maintained from Provincial revenue, to local bodies, it is the duty of the former to allot to the latter such funds or to place at their disposal such sources of income as would be sufficient to sustain their responsibilities. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether and how far as a general rule, or in special cases, it may be desirable for Government to allot funds to local bodies to enable them to discharge even obligatory duties; but at any rate, there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of Government financing local bodies in regard to the discharge of discretionary duties. Having cleared the ground, the important question remains as to the nature and limits of self-taxation. Theoretically the principle of local taxation has much to commend it; its actual operation, however, is attended with so many difficulties that one has to exercise the utmost caution. For instance, any enhancement of the land cess would be a measure of real hardship in ryotwadi tracts. We entirely demur to the Committee's recommendation that the land cess should be raised from one to two annas. Nothing will more certainly make local self-government unpopular in rural areas than the proposed enhancement of the land cess. The cess falls exclusively on agriculturists who are heavily enough assessed to land revenue proper. What renders the Committee's suggestion even more obnoxious than it would otherwise be is the proposed adoption of a new basis of cess collection. Whereas at present, the cess is regulated on Government assessment, the Committee would introduce the novel principle of levying the cess on actual rental value! So revolutionary a change it would be most impolitic to introduce in the guise of extending the principle of local self-government.

Two suggestions have been made to the Committee, which, on their merits, deserve careful consideration. One is the imposition of a cess on Excise Revenue, regulated on the same principle as the land cess,—that is to say, for every rupee of excise revenue an additional one anna cess is to be levied. *Prima facie*, the suggestion is an excellent one, and it is surprising that the Committee should have rejected it for no sufficient reasons. Indeed, every reason alleged against the Excise cess would equally apply to any enhancement of license fees, tree-tax and still-head duties, for purposes of provincial revenue. But as we know there has been a continuous enhancement of these fees! A brief examination of the Committee's "reasons" would suffice to show how little weight they have. (1) The proceeds will be unequal in several districts. Yes, so are the proceeds of the excise revenue, as indeed are the proceeds of every source of revenue. (2) The cess will make liquor dear to some extent. We do not gather that the Committee is animated by excessive regard for temperance or even for that celebrated formula. "more taxation less consumption" which regulates excise policy. Why does the Committee quietly give the go-by to that formula? The third reason given throws some light on the Committee's attitude! That reason is that the excise cess will eventually reduce proportionately the revenue of Government. We venture to think that if there be less consumption by reason of the dearness of liquor, and in consequence less revenue from the people's drunkenness, it will be altogether to the good. The fourth reason assigned does not, on the face of it, merit serious notice. It is that the one anna excise cess will encourage illicit importation, manufactnre and consumption. We have heard this said so often and violated in practice so often too. If this fear were real, excise revenue would be at a low ebb to-day. The essence of the whole matter is that the Committee would not let local bodies poach on the Provincial preserve! It is compelled by the exigencies of the argument to contradict every principle underlying the policy of Government. From the purely fiscal point of view, the excise cess should be heartily welcomed; from the moral point of view, it is almost an ideal form of taxation.

THE NEED FOR MORE COLLEGES.

A very serious obstacle in the development of higher education in this country is the paucity of well-equipped colleges. To add to this, the decision of the various provincial governments to impose restrictions on the admission of students in colleges has aggravated the pressing character of the problem. On this question the recently issued annual report on education by the Government of India contains some provocative reflections. "There is" it states,

"the point of view of the student, who having completed his school course, naturally resents any difficulty which he may meet in gaining admission to a college. There is the point of view of managers of privately managed institutions which subsist largely on fees, who naturally desire to see full classes. There is the point of view of the professor who, owing to the growth of inferior English schools and variable standards of matriculation, finds it increasingly difficult to cope with large numbers of ill-prepared students who are unable to understand and follow lectures. The universities and thoughtful educationists can hardly regard with equanimity a condition of things, which, though it is probably by no means universal, threatens to cast discredit upon higher instruction. The idea is growing and has found expression (as was mentioned in last year's report) that the proper solution is a prolongation of the school course so as to include all or part of the intermediate stage, with possibly some curtailment of the college period."

That there are defects in the present system of school education is undoubted, but they are not so serious as they are here pictured. It is, however, an old dodge meant more or less to bring the matriculation examination into discredit and to divert attention from the real remedy by exaggerating and taking an alarmist view of the defects of the present system. What is alarming is not the character of the instruction imparted but the paucity and restriction of facilities for higher education. And the remedy is not the prolongation of the school course, but the establishment of more colleges and more Universities,—freed from the pressure of excessive official control.

Notes of the Day.

British Units in Russia.

The news which is published this morning regarding the presence of British troops with the Russians on the Eastern Front explains, probably, what has hitherto been somewhat of a mystery,—the reason of Lord Kitchener's intended visit to Russia. For some reason of military expediency the fact that British units were in Russia has been kept back since the early part of this month. One telegram dated June 5th tells us of the enthusiastic reception of a British armoured car detachment in Moscow and of its subsequent departure for the front on the 7th instant. It is not too much to assume, therefore, that it has played some part in the recent Russian successes, the reports of which have shown that armoured car detachments performed an important role. A further telegram dated the 20th instant records the arrival of another British unit at Archangel. As it may be assumed that these contributions to Russia's military strength have not been made as a mere matter of sentiment we must conclude that the decision to strike the first blow of the Allies' offensive in Galicia was the result of a general agreement. It is perhaps not too much further to assume that Great Britain, for the same reason, is paying more attention to the supply of heavy munitions to her Ally for the work in hand than to the provision of the British Front in France and Flanders which can afford to wait.

An Incriminating Apologia.

A White Paper now published contains what may be regarded as the official German apologia for their horrible conduct at Wittenburg during the typhus outbreak last year. The Inspector-General at Magdeburg explains to a member of the staff of the United States Embassy at Berlin that spotted fever was practically unknown in Germany before its introduction by the Russian prisoners, and that the German doctors did not know at first how to treat it. As to the isolation of the camp and the order forbidding the German guards to enter it, that was necessary to prevent the disease spreading to the city of Wittenburg; as a result of the precaution there was not a single case amongst the civilian population. Nothing could be more characteristically German than this apologia—everything is all right because no Germans lost their lives; the only sufferers were alien prisoners. And what a remarkable picture it gives of the German doctors, whose only resource in face of unfamiliar symptoms seems to have been retreat. The official explanation, as the "Westminster Gazette" remarks, only makes worse one of the most disgraceful incidents in the German conduct of the war.

The "First-Class Lie."

The Foreign Office has issued an interesting and cogent statement about the German "First-Class Lie", as to the Bosnian crisis of 1908-9. The evidence by which the Lie is bolstered up is proved to be of the flimsiest, and the German Chancellor is shown to deserve the severe rebuke he got from Sir Edward Grey. Apart from the polemical aspect of the case, the Foreign Office statement in a final paragraph points to the real moral to be extracted from the controversy:

The impression left by the records of 1908-9 is that war was averted in 1909, because Russia was reluctant to press Serbian territorial claims against Austria to the point of European war. This point of view was also that of the British Government, and they never deviated from it. Had Germany taken a corresponding view in 1914, when Austrian demands upon Serbia were pressed to the point of extinguishing Serbian independence, war would have been averted then.

But Germany, despite every solicitation, declined to press the button for peace, and insisted on the war which she now pretends to be one waged in self-defence.

A Corporal's Chivalry.

The "Times" gives a remarkable story of how a corporal in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment died in the recent fighting on the Vimy Ridge. "One of our chaps," writes a comrade of the dead man, "was so upset by the cries of a wounded German that he crawled out on his hands and knees to help the lad to come in. He got to him, and the two started back to the crater. The machine-gun fire increased, and both were hit. Later we found both dead, holding each other's arms. The act made a great impression upon our Hun prisoners, and several of them asked to be present when the dead Lancashire lad and the German he had died for were laid in the same grave." No incident could better illustrate the essential humanity and chivalry of the men of which the British Army is composed.

Daylight Saving and Petrol Waste.

The unexpected has revealed itself in regard to the Daylight Saving Act. Summer time was adopted in order in the main to make a big economy in coal and gas. Probably the economy is being made, but on the other hand much more petrol is being consumed. Those who own motor cars are able to go for more extended runs in the evening before night, with its lighting restrictions, comes to make motoring uncomfortable. It is probable that the Government will have to take action to restrict the use of petrol rather than face the consequences of a temporary exhaustion of supplies. The attempt to cut down the railway facilities for race meetings has only resulted in the use of an enormous number of motor-cars, which turn up at the various meetings in thousands.

The Case of Arjunlal Sethi.

It is about a year and a half now since the well-known Jain scholar and educationist, Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, was imprisoned at Jaipur without any trial and without even a charge being brought against him. In these columns the strange circumstances under which he was arrested and after being taken from one place to another, finally interned under the arbitrary regulations of the Jaipur Durbar, have been fully described. Meetings by the score have been held by the Jain community all over India and memorials sent to the Government of India and the Jaipur Durbar, but the redress sought for has not been obtained. A further strong representation has now been addressed on behalf of the whole Jain community to Lord Chelmsford, praying in the interests of both justice and mercy that his Excellency should move in the matter and secure the release of the Pandit, or at least that he should be given a fair trial to meet the charges, whatever they be, which are withheld from his knowledge at present. We need not again emphasise the unanswerable reasonableness of the request and we hope that it will not be made in vain to Lord Chelmsford.

Depressed Classes Mission.

The Poona branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, has made striking progress since its formation seven years ago, and more particularly since 1913, when a generous contribution of Rs. 20,000 from the Maharaja of Indore placed the institution on a stable footing and enabled it to pursue its objects with fresh vigour. The Government of Bombay have supplemented the Indore donation with a promised grant of Rs. 20,000, out of the Imperial educational grants for the Presidency, for the erection of a Hostel. The Society is still in need of Rs. 25,000 more for the carrying out of a scheme of seven separate buildings for the several institutions managed by the branch and great hopes had been entertained that the Government would come to the rescue. But, the economies now enforced in the Educational Department have prevented the realisation of these hopes.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA STILL MOVING.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN.

ITALIANS STEADY ADVANCE.

BRITISH DETACHMENT ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

A communiqué from Czernowitz says the Russians are advancing vigorously towards the River Sereth, where points have been occupied six miles south and thirteen miles south-west. Fierce and successful engagements have taken place in the region of Lutzk.

The Russian advance on Lemberg is proceeding very rapidly along the railway from Dubno.

The net result of a fortnight's fighting is that the Russians hold practically the straight line of Lutzk-Buczacz-Czernowitz.

A British armoured car detachment reached Moscow on June 5, and received great popular demonstrations. The detachment left on the 7th June for the front. A British unit has also reached Archangel and it was feted on arrival.

The Italian offensive is making good progress and all enemy attacks have been repulsed. Monte Isidoro has been carried by the Italians, with the capture of prisoners and guns.

It is authoritatively stated that there is indisputable evidence that the German losses at Verdun to May 15, amounted to 370,000 and it is estimated that the losses to May 31, came to 415,000.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that the German infantry has been inactive and artillery quiet. There was, however, a marked increase in enemy aerial activity.

General Lake reports from Mesopotamia that on the night of June 16 and 17 the enemy made unsuccessful attempts to bomb the British camp in front of Sunnaiyat.

A submarine, believed to be British, sank the German steamer Ems, north of Falkenberg.

It is stated that Prince Albert participated in the Jutland battle.

The Ulster Nationalists have passed a resolution that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals afford a basis for a provisional settlement.

LADY CHARLES NAIRNE ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

The engagement is announced between Lady Charles Mercer Nairne, daughter of the late Earl of Minto, and Captain the Hon. J. J. Astor, Life Guards.

RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

NEW POSITIONS CAPTURED AND OCCUPIED.

RUSSIANS VIGOROUSLY ADVANCING.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED NEAR LOKACZY.

CAPTURES AT CZERNOWITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 19.

Up to yesterday three thousand prisoners had been taken at Czernowitz. A communiqué from Czernowitz says our troops are advancing vigorously towards the River Sereth. We have occupied points six miles south and thirteen miles south-west.

Besides the three thousand prisoners we captured twelve guns, two heavy guns, many machine-guns and over a thousand waggons laden with provisions and forage.

Near Lokaczy, thirty miles west of Lutzk, the Austrians in massed formation drove in our fighting front and captured three guns. Reinforcements arrived later and routed the enemy. We recaptured one gun and took three hundred prisoners.

The communiqué also described other fierce and successful engagements westward and south-west of Lutzk in which the Russians took eighteen hundred prisoners yesterday.

RESULT OF FORTNIGHT'S FIGHTING.

60 MILES FROM LEMBERG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 19.

The net strategical result of a fortnight's fighting is that the Russians hold practically the straight line of Lutzk-Buczacz-Czernowitz.

The capture of Radziviloff by driving the enemy to Brody and probably further in the direction of Lemberg will almost inevitably compel the withdrawal of the Austrian centre from the Tarnopol region.

The Russians are advancing across the Volhynian-Galician frontier and are now 60 miles from Lemberg.

There is much rejoicing at the Russian recapture of the Potchaieff Monastery, the resting-place of the miraculous Ikon "Mother of God" and of the famous thirteen ton bell which was removed to Shitomir before Austrian occupation.

RAPID ADVANCE ON LEMBERG.

PETROGRAD, June 20.

A resume of the situation says that the Germans assisted by the railway to Kovel from Brest Litovsk and Lublin have concentrated considerable forces north of Lutzk and are trying unsuccessfully to break the Russian rear but their communications are threatened by the Russian advance to the Rovno-Kovel Railway which has already reached the river at Stokhod.

South of this zone the Russian advance on Lemberg is proceeding very rapidly along the railway from Dubno.

The Austrians and Germans are making a stubborn stand west of Tarnopol and north of Buczacz but from Buczacz to the Rumanian frontier the Russians are extending the great breach in the enemy front to Kolomia.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The Viceroy's war massage from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th June says:—

The Russians have once more captured Czernowitz and are continuing their victorious advance on both the Austrian flanks. They are within 12 miles of the important city of Kolomia, the centre of an oil bearing district. Their cavalry have entered Radziviloff, six miles north-east of Brody in North Galicia and the Russians have crossed the river Stokhod and are within 21 miles of Kovel. The Austrian centre between Buszacz and Tarnopol still holds out. The fall of Czernowitz deprives the Austrians of the strategical advantage of having their flank resting on neutral territory and again opens the way to the Hungarian Plains.

GERMAN FOOD FACTORIES DESTROYED.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, June 19.

The "Kiel Gazette" states that the Heins Sausage Factory and the Meat Curing Establishment at Halberstadt, one of the largest in Germany, which was principally engaged on Army contracts, has been gutted by fire and two million pounds of tinned meat and enormous quantities of stored meat have been destroyed.

Incendiarism is suspected and a reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators.

BRITISH DETACHMENT IN MOSCOW.

GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MOSCOW, June 5.

(Delayed.)

Great popular demonstrations occurred on arrival of a British armoured car detachment, which marched through the streets lined by cheering crowds who showered flowers on them, accompanied by bands playing. The detachment left on 7th June for the front.

LONDON, June 20.

A British unit has arrived at Archangel and was feted on arrival.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE'

SLOW BUT SURE ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 19.

The communiqué says fierce fighting continues on the Setti-communi Plateau. Our offensive north-east of Asiago is making good progress.

Enemy attacks on Montemagnaboschi and Boscon front were repulsed with heavy loss. A similar attack was repulsed north of the Franzela Valley, enabling us to continue a slow but sure advance.

We carried Monte Isidoro, taking a hundred prisoners and two machine guns.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

VIGOROUS CONDUCT OF WAR ENSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 19.

The Cabinet has been constituted. It includes the following members:—

Signor Boselli ..... Premier.
Baron Sonnino ..... Foreign Affairs.
Signor Colosimo ..... Colonies.
General Morrone ..... War.
Admiral Corsi ..... Marine.
Signor Bissolati (Socialist) .....
..... Minister without portfolio.

The Cabinet represents all parties and ensures most vigorous conduct of the war.

SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKS DRIVE AWAY GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 19.

It is reliably reported from Constantinople that the Turks are driving out the Greeks west of Trebizond on the pretext of saving them from the dangers of the Russian invasion. Many Greeks refused to move away and were driven forcibly and their property was confiscated. Some offered armed resistance.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

General Lake reports that on the night of June 16th and 17th the enemy made unsuccessful attempts to bomb our saps in front of Sunnaiyat.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION ON THE EUPHRATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following telegram, dated 19th June 1916, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Busrah 18th June (Mesopotamia 16th.)—In an action on 9th June at Badar in the northern region of the Hammar Lake on the Euphrates, our total casualties were two Blue Jackets slightly wounded. The enemy lost twenty-three killed, including a son of the Shaikh of the Abu Salih tribe which has been causing us constant annoyance, cutting our telegraph line, and making a punitive expedition necessary.

GERMAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, June 19.

A submarine, believed to be British, sank the German steamer Ems bound from Christiania for Lubeck, northward of Falkenberg. The crew reached shore.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The following steamers have been sunk. The British steamer "Jafsa" (?Jaffa) and the Spanish steamer Mendibil-mendi."

WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

ENEMY BOMBARD GERMAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 20.

Last night's communiqué says between Arre and the Oise two enemy detachments after a sharp bombardment attempted to approach our lines but were repulsed with bombs.

There was an intermittent artillery duel on the left of the Meuse and violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse north of Thiaumont and in the sectors of Vaux, and Chapilre and Souville.

An enemy air squadron lavishly bombed a village south of Verdun, where there is a camp containing German prisoners. Several of the latter were killed and wounded.

Two of our airsquadrons bombed the barracks and railway station at Vouzieres.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 19.

This afternoon's communiqué says a German attack north of Hill 321 was repulsed by our fire.

The enemy bombarded the southern slopes of Mort Homme.

In the region of Chattancourt we repulsed an attack effectively with a curtain of fire.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

It is authoritatively announced that there is indisputable evidence that the German losses at Verdun to May 15th amounted to 370,000 and it is estimated that the losses to May 31st came to 415,000.

GERMAN LADS OF 1917 CLASS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

The German prisoners taken at Verdun include youths of the 1917 class.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN INFANTRY INACTIVE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué said the German infantry has been inactive and artillery quiet except for heavy shelling of our trenches south-east of Neuville.

There was marked increase in enemy aerial activity yesterday. Altogether twenty-seven air fights took place. A hostile machine was felled in our lines and the occupants were captured.

Two of our fighting aeroplanes encountered two Fokkers in the vicinity of Lens. One Fokker was driven down, damaged, and the other was shot down and fell four thousand feet. Three other German machines were driven down and two damaged.

Hostile reconnaisances crossed the lines in force and were attacked and dispersed by our aeroplanes. Two enemy machines were hit by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. Two British machines were felled in the enemy lines as the result of combats in the air.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN PLEADS GUILTY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

Trebitsch Lincoln has pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and has been committed for trial.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR A. SCHINDLER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

The death of General Sir A. Houtum Schindler is announced.

FIRE ON THE CLAN ROSS UNDER CONTROL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The fire on the Clan Ross has been got under control. Immense damage has been done.

HOME RULE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

BELFAST, June 19.

The Nationalists have passed a resolution that Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals afford a basis for a provisional settlement.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Carranza's demand, that no more American troops shall enter Mexico and President Wilson's ordering the mobilization of the State's militia have been followed by a Navy order providing additional warships for both coasts.

The rapid development of the crisis is due to Carranza's demand, which is regarded as an ultimatum. It is believed that President Wilson does not intend to acquiesce.

It is expected that a hundred thousand will respond to the mobilisation order. With militia patrolling the border thirty thousand regulars would thus be released for service in Mexico should war ensue.

MILITIA OF EVERY STATE CALLED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Mr. Wilson has called out the militia of every State for service on the Mexican border.

It is officially explained that they will be sent to the border as needed but no additional entry into Mexico is contemplated except in pursuit of bandits attempting outrages on American soil but their calling out is probably connected with the Carranziest threat. The Militia aggregates 133,000.

It is reported in New York that a Mexican army of 50,000 is closing upon General Persning's force of 15,000.

The present is the first time that the State militia has been called out for active service.

DR. WILSON COMPLETES TWO MORE NOTES.

"ONE OF WHICH IS VERY LENGTHY".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.

President Wilson has completed two notes, one of which is very lengthy and is addressed to Carranza and the other to Austria.

The latter demands an apology and reparation for the torpedoing of the tank steamer Petrolite in the Mediterranean, as Austria's reply to the previous note was unsatisfactory.

THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

PRINCE ALBERT TAKES PARTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

It is stated that Prince Albert participated in the naval battle.

HIS MAJISTY'S VISIT TO THE FLEET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

King George left London on 13th June and returned yesterday morning. His Majesty inspected the whole of the Grand Fleet in the interval and visited the wounded in hospital at Queensferry and Edinburgh

FOOD DEMONSTRATION IN AMSTERDAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, June 19

A large procession, consisting mainly of women, protested against the high prices of food.

The "Telegraaf" states that the police have prohibited street demonstrations.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.

Six hundred Japanese reinforcements have been despatched to China, at the suggestion of some of the Allied Ministers in Peking as a precautionary measure to protect the Japanese colony and foreign residents.

LATER.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tientsin states that Japanese reinforcements have arrived and have been sent to Peking and Shanhaikwan.

Lord Willingdon has consented to preside and give away the prizes to the successful students of the Poona branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India on the 30th instant.

It is probable that a number of junior officers will shortly be deputed from Bengal to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

BAGDAD FAILURE.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

SIR J. NIXON AND GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

DESPATCHES DISCLOSED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Papers relating to the question of the responsibility for the British advance towards Bagdad that preceded the retreat to Kut, and particularly to the question whether General Townshend considered his force insufficient and so informed his superior authority, were issued as a White Paper on May 30.

Statements by General Townshend and by Sir John Nixon (Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia at the time) are included. It seems that on October 3 General Townshend telegraphed that, in view of the Turkish reinforcements and the strength of the position at Ctesiphon, there would be great risk unless the advance from Kut was carried out by two complete divisions or by one division closely supported by another. As a subordinate commander he would have considered it "contrary to discipline to protest in the full sense of the word." Sir John Nixon indicates the reinforcements sent and expected and holds that General Townshend's request was met. Both generals refer to their relations of friendship and confidence.

INDIA OFFICE'S INQUIRY.

The rise of the discussion that led to the publication of these papers is shown in the following despatches:—

Secretary of State for India to Viceroy.

April 1, 1916.

(Telegraphic.) Kindly telegraph any information you may have concerning the allegations which have been made here that owing to insufficient forces at his command Townshend formally protested against moving on Bagdad.

Islington on my behalf stated in the House of Lords, in answer to a question whether Townshend was responsible for decision or had advised move to Ctesiphon, that prior to such move, if Townshend had made any such representations, he would have addressed them to Nixon, but that no such representation or advice had been made to us here. The Government sanctioned the advance on the advice of General Nixon and of the Government of India, as I had already stated in the House of Commons. Further, Islington stated that we had not been informed whether Townshend had been consulted by Nixon.

Viceroy to Secretary of State for India.

April 4, 1916.

(Telegraphic.) Referring to your telegram, we have no record of any such protest. The correct procedure would have been for the General Staff Sixth Division to have recorded any such protest, if made, in the war diary. (*Vide* Field Service Regulations.) We have received no such record, but entries are made in the war diary Sixth, dated 3rd October, referring to an appreciation, which may be the true origin of the allegation to which you refer. Army Headquarters received these on the 14th December, 1915. This appreciation appears to have been addressed to Chief Staff Officer, Force "D" Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. We have no record of it, and the Headquarters General Staff diary makes no reference to it.

In order to clear this point and to get a statement from Townshend General Officer commanding Force "D" is being referred to. We will make a further report on receiving an answer to this. We have received no war diaries from the Sixth Division later than October.

The Secretary for India in another telegram referred to press criticisms in this country, and on April 6 the Viceroy replied:—

We do not understand the meaning of the statement that the Indian Government were acquainted informally with the strong objections made by Townshend. We know nothing of the document referred to in the article, and subordinate commanders like Townshend do not communicate either formally or informally with the Government of India. General Nixon, besides being in chief command, was present on the spot in person. We do not think that it was incumbent on General Nixon to regard or forward opinions by subordinate commanders with which he was not in agreement. We were rightly and deliberately guided by Nixon's opinion alone, as he alone was responsible to us for results.

INDIA OFFICE AND GENERAL NIXON.

India Office to General Sir John Nixon, K.C.B.

April 4, 1916.

I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been called to statements made in the press and to reports current elsewhere that prior to his advance on Ctesiphon General Townshend, the officer in immediate command of this phase of the operations, protested that the force, at his disposal was inadequate for the purpose. In this connection I am to invite your attention to the following passages from the leading article published in "The Times" of the 1st April, viz.:—"Whoever, knew or did not know General Townshend's grave warnings of the risk of an advance to Bagdad, these warnings were fully and repeatedly expressed to Sir John Nixon," and again, "There can be no doubt that before he moved a step from Kut General Townshend had con-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION AT POONA.

REVISED BUDGET.

DEMAND FOR A DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

A COLLEGE FOR GIRL STUDENTS.

The first meeting of the new Bombay Legislative Council, was held yesterday at Poona. Mr. Carmichael presented the current year's Budget estimates of provincial revenue and expenditure which have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification.

A desultory debate then followed. Several members asked for a full-fledged department of industries and increased grants for the development of indigenous industries.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 20.

In bright cheery weather the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations met at the Council Hall, Poona, at noon to-day, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. This is the first meeting of the Council since the recent triennial elections, consequently one noticed a good number of new faces among the members while some familiar ones were also missing. Most of the members gathered early and could be seen discussing probabilities of the impending election of the representatives to the Imperial Legislative Council by non-official members as a whole and by non-official Mahomedans separately, and also various items of the Budget. By the time the proceedings commenced, the visitors' gallery was fairly full but the presence of Lady Willingdon who had invariably made it a practice of attending the deliberations of the Council and taken keen interest in its discussions was very much missed, her Excellency being away in England on a short holiday. The Hon. Mr. G. F. Curtis sat as the Executive Member in open Council for the first time to-day. As the clock struck twelve his Excellency, president, entered the hall and took his seat. The proceedings commenced with the swearing in of all the Additional Members whether old or new.

REVISED BUDGET.

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1916-17, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 11th March, 1916, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures (which are in thousands of rupees) stand as shown in the following table:—

	1915-16. Budget.	1916-17. Revised.	1916-17. Budget.
Opening balance ...	1,54,28	1,58,04	1,43,65
Revenue	7,49,00	7,51,90	7,51,60
Expenditure	7,71,77	7,66,29	7,54,10
Closing balance ...	1,31,51	1,43,65	1,41,15

In presenting the Budget Mr. Carmichael made a few introductory remarks.

MR. GOKULDAS PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh then opened the debate. He asked whether, under the present condition of things, it was not desirable that the large area of waste of lands in West Khandesh could not be given on ordinary tenure instead of on restricted tenure, as at present. He described the various difficulties under which ryots were at present suffering. It was high time that there should be some change of policy which had been in existence since 1903.

Another point the Hon. Member wished to emphasise was on the question of female education, about which no doubt existed that every effort ought to be made. So far as the northern division was concerned there has been no increase of girls' primary schools, although there had been some increase, whether adequate or not he could not say, in other divisions. Notwithstanding the present stringency he was of the opinion that something ought to be done by Government in this matter. Another point on which the speaker wanted information was with regard to the item of the Budget, under the head of secondary schools. Originally a provision was made for two lakhs six thousand and odd for secondary education but under the revised estimates they found only Rs. 99,000. Thus there has been curtailment of more than one lakh. He wished to know where the amount was curtailed and under what circumstances it was curtailed.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in the course of his remarks said:—

It is an old old complaint of the public that the expenditure for education and medical departments in this Presidency as all over India is far less than in the other civilised countries. I myself have contributed my humble share in the past to bring this fact to the attention of the Government. There is a greater grievance still to my mind in the non-utilisation of a large portion of grants alloted in the Budgets but remaining unexpected.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

The public gets an idea that large sums have been voted for education and sanitation and yet at the end of the year it generally happens that much of the sums voted remains unspent. I have prepared a statement for the quinquennium ending with 1915-16 from which it will be seen that such large sums as Rs. 62,85,466 and Rs. 79,03,602 have remained unutilised from the grants voted in the Budget for educatio.. and medical departments. This non-utilisation of grants is used, I fear, sometimes as a plea for refusing any further sums to the departments in question, on the ground that they find even their allotted sums too much for them, and is thus liable to be perverted into a weapon of reaction. I concede that it may be advisable sometimes to withhold the grant but surely this does not happen in case of all grants and sums voted for such useful objects like education and sanitation. The Director of Public Instruction in his report for 1914-15 observes that in some cases the schemes for which allotments have been promised have been held over on account of the war. A policy of retreatment in times of war no one will protest against but I fear such a sacrifice is generally expected only of the two departments about which I am speaking, other Departments like the Police, for instance, which I have included in my statement managing to spend all that they have been allotted.

REDUCED GRANTS TO SCHOOLS.

I am sorry to see that there has been a reduction made this year in the allotment to grans-in-aids to schools. The allotment was Rs. 26,13,047 in the accounts of 1914-15 while this year the Budget grant is only Rs. 15,29,000. Looking to the great want of educational institutions one must say that these grant-in-aid schools play a large and important part in the progress of secondary education. The proposed reduction is therefore extremely regrettable.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The same bogey of retrenchment is, I fear, responsible, for locating such an important educational institution as the Sydenham College of Commerce in its present uninspiring quarters where the College authorities are cramped through want of space and where there is no room for social amenities which form or ought to form an essential feature of all Colleges and Schools. I think that the Sydenham memorial fund is to be utilised for a building for the College. If so the Government can well hasten providing a good building if they promise a grant themselves. It would be, I venture to point out, a bad piece of economy to postpone educational schemes as those are the best training ground for the youth of the country and will form the best preparation against any encroachments by enemy countries on the trade and industries as they were doing in the past. Since the establishment of the College of Commerce the commercial community has founded high hopes on it and has for the same reason subscribed liberally to its funds. I see unfortunately that the College has not come into close contact with the commercial community and threatens to be a sort of an average arts College with this exception that there is more of political economy and commerce taught there. If this situation is to be improved the prime condition is a good building. I have seen how the lectures organised by its active Principal fail to attract large audience due to this bad location. Another reason for this College not coming into close contact with the commercial community is the practical neglect of the Advisory Board. When this Board was appointed it was thought that it was to be in constant touch with the College. How constant this touch is will be seen by the Hon. members by the fact that though the College will soon complete its third year there was only one meeting of the Board held during this period, another meeting was convened proving an abortive affair. I am glad to see in this connection that the post of an additional Professor which was lying vacant so long has at last been filled up and that Government have been able to secure the services of such an able economist as Mr. Burnett-Hurst. I have to speak at length on the question of the Commercial College as I consider it to be a vital factor in the commercial progress of the Presidency. We have still to watch the success of this experiment which, if it fails, will set back the wheel of progress by many years.

VIRAMGAUM CUSTOMS TROUBLES.

The Government have received before this many complaints regarding hardships suffered by Railway passengers at Viramgaum due to the Customs duties. It has come to be accepted somehow or other as a permanent grievance, a state of things for which the Government cannot be congratulated as they can surely find out a way of the present impasse.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

Another grievance of Railway passengers is overcrowding in trains of which we hear so much nowadays. The wonder is why the Police Department which is so alert and active on prosecuting poor cab drivers when they take an extra passenger in their cabs refrain from proceeding against Railway Companies which pack their passengers as if they were a herd of goats. If all the trains go fully loaded surely Government can prevail on Companies to run more trains.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

I congratulate the Government at tackling the problem of the development of industries by the appointment of the Indigenous Industries Committee though even now I hold that a full-fledged department of industries is an urgent necessity and that only this can tackle satisfactorily the industrial problem. Here too, as in the case of education and sanitation, it is a bad policy to economise. Whatever the Government spend on these departments will be returned to them three-fold in a healthier, more prosperous and so more self-supporting and more educated people.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas differed from Mr. Manmohandas Ramji regarding his proposal for the creation of a full fledged department of industries on the ground that the existence of the Industries Committee gave them the power of initiative in securing the development of industries, a power that will be lost if there was an independent Director of Industries. Speaking with regard to the Industries Committee he said the provision made in the Budget for its work was very meagre and was quite out of proportion to the amount of work the Committee had to do. He therefore requested the Finance Member to make provision for a much larger sum for this purpose than Rs. 2,000. Mr. Lallubhai said that his demand should be considered moderate if he asked for Rs. 40,000 in place of Rs. 2,000.

Referring to the question of a separate college for girl students, he said:—If the Government were satisfied about the necessity of having such a college, the Director of Public Instruction may be asked not only to draw up a scheme for the purpose, but also to arrange to send up few of our best Indian lady graduates to be trained in England with a view to employing them as professors or lecturers in the new College. If on the other hand Government do not see the necessity of starting such a college, then provision for separate hostels for girl students should be made, and these hostels should be put under the charge of a Lady Superintendent who may, over and above looking after their comforts, also guide and assist them in their studies.

Mr. Lallubhai then pleaded for grants to colleges for hostels and referred to the difficulty of obtaining really capable men as Professors in Arts Colleges, or as Inspectors or Principals of Schools. This difficulty was likely to increase while the war lasted and some years after that. The best solution of this difficulty was to select a few of their best graduates who have some experience of teaching at colleges or schools, and send them to England at the expense of the State to qualify as Professors of Colleges or Head Masters of High Schools. If these young men would get English University education and training they would be able to do at least as good and useful work as fresh men brought out from England.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas warmly supported Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas regarding the necessity of helping indigenous industries by a larger grant. In the matter of development of industries in the presidency this could not be expected before the labours of the Industries Commission were over, but in the meantime the Local Committee could do a good deal by rendering help in various ways so that they may be well ahead, hence they wanted larger grants.

Mr. M. N. Hogg thought that the task of efficient development of industries in the presidency was outside the scope of the Indigenous Industries Committee. The Government should therefore establish a full fledged department, but he realised that owing to the large expenditure it involved, the question was at present outside practical politics.

Mr. Kamat complained about the existing arrangements of framing the Budget whereby members of the Finance Committee could not see in detail all the demands and requisitions originating from heads of departments, so that they could proceed to allot available funds or accord sanction to such proposals as they may deem fit.

Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya thought that the Government appeared to have been endeavouring to practise economy without any actual loss of efficiency. There seemed to be, however, little scope for further reduction.

After Mr. Vaidya closed his remarks the Council adjourned for lunch at 2 p.m. Before adjourning Lord Willingdon said that arrangements had been made to take a group photograph of hon. members outside the Hall and that hon. members were to be kindly present there at 2-45.

The Council resumed its sitting after lunch a little before 3 p.m.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas resumed the debate. He complained that the triple canal scheme in Sind had not been taken in hand. A large number of canals in the Punjab were adversely affecting the people in Sind. He also referred to the stoppage of grants for public buildings in Karachi.

MR. D. E. WACHA.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said by a strange irony of fate the dead horse of provincial finance was under discussion. If it was to be a discussion on the financial part all was in vain. He asked what would the discussion result in. In nothing. The Budget stood there, the figures stood there. They could wag their tongues a little. Nothing could be altered. Everything said on the subject was in vain, the only utility of discussion was that they might give their thoughts out, in order that the Government might be guided when they prepared the Budget next year. In his opinion the topics discussed were more or less of a desultory character. Here was no connecting link. If any department were to be sat upon the only way to thresh it out was in the Finance Committee. In the Council meeting they could do little. The question was what to say and what not to say on public finance. They had only 20 minutes' time and one must say anything he had within those 20 minutes. He himself had his doubts on many items connected with the Budget but by the courtesy of Mr. Carmichael he was able to know many things. As regards the Budget itself the Finance Member had only tried to compare one year with another.

Mr. Wacha continuing made observations on particular items, which he said were not made in a hostile spirit.

Mr. Wacha then criticised at length the touring charges of His Excellency the Governor. Although they had gone down by Rs. 64,000 still a considerable sum was being spent on tours. Madras and Bengal did not spend so much as Bombay on tours. The former spent only Rs. 18,000. The touring charges had been the subject of general criticism and consequently there has been some improvement. They all hoped Bombay would not be extravagant. Coming to the police department Mr. Wacha said the expenditure in 1913-14 under this head was 97.63 lakhs. The Budget for 1916-17 showed 117 lakhs, so the expenditure in the two years had increased so much. He did not grudge it, but in a year of distress like the present was the expense justifiable? Another point which he wanted to emphasise was that in spite of the increased expenditure had there been any more advantage to the public at large? It was a large problem about which he could not speak with authority but he found crime was increasing not only in Bombay but throughout India. The speaker was not prepared to say Government were spending less on education than they should. When a fat year came he was sure something more would be done. Mr. Wacha then proceeded to comment at length item by item when his attention was drawn by the President to the fact that he had exceeded the time limit of 20 minutes. His Excellency said that Mr. Wacha had spoken for about half an hour and he must ask him to stop. Mr. Wacha took his seat remarking if he was to be gagged like that he would not proceed.

MR. PARANJPYE.

Mr. Paranjpe had a few remarks to offer on the subject of education. He asked why ten per cent. or more of the sum allotted for education was spent on direction and inspection. This was too heavy a charge. When they practised economy they practised it on the lower paid officials when the higher officials were getting all the allowances. They ought to be more liberal to the lower paid men. As an example of conditions prevailing at present he said the teachers of primary schools invariably asked for leave during the marriage season so that they might serve as cooks and waiters. Regarding the suggestion put forward for a girls' college he was of opinion that in this Presidency a college for girls would be in the nature of a luxury. What they wanted was separate hostels for girls in the existing or some of the existing colleges.

MR. SHARP.

Mr. Sharp who followed, said several references had been made to unexpended balances, the money which the Government had not expended from Imperial grants, but there were reasons why they were not spent. First of all the Government of India never intended them to be spent all at once; then again many large amounts were not spent by the Educational Department at all. Sometimes they were spent by municipalities, local boards, private schools etc. In the case of recurring grants there were a large number of schemes but they were not allowed to be spent at present, the result was that they were being added. As an example he said the medical inspection of schools, a scheme which had been sanctioned and which required seventy thousand rupees a year, had been hung up indefinitely. So this amount would continue to increase. Regarding the Sydenham College of Commerce, it was a desireable institution and should have some building of its own, but at present nothing could be done. In reference to Mr. Paranjpye's suggestion that the direction and inspection departments spent much, Mr. Sharp said, modesty prevented him from saying anything as regards the first, but with reference to inspection there were many complaints from inspectors of heavy work.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Carmichael then rose to reply. He said Mr. Parekh had referred to the question of waste lands. His proposal was that the Government should go back on the step they had taken and been continuing since 1903. But the speaker thought that would not be a proper step. Backward agriculturists who profited under the present system, would not be able to hold their own without this support from the Government. It was possible that some of the lands given under this rule were larger than they actually required but in course of time matters would improve The Bombay Government had offered to the Government of India large lands in the Presidency to be given to soldiers who have been fighting for the country in various parts. Continuing Mr. Carmichael said that Messrs. Manmohandas, Lallubhai, Hogg and others had raised the question of promotion of indigenous industries which the Government were most anxious to help. As regards the additional grants asked for, there was no definite basis for the expenditure required. A Director of Industries has been asked for but as regards this they might as well wait until the deliberations of the Industrial Commission were over. The Industrial Committee that had been appointed in Bombay, were doing excellent work and there was no reason why they should put a stop to it.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency the President then addressed the Council briefly. His Excellency said they have had a very interesting and instructive debate. His Excellency then referred to Mr. Wacha's remarks regarding the touring charges of the Governor. All the monies, his Excellency said, spent in this particular item were well spent. Nothing could be more conducive than the personal knowledge of people, their demands and so forth. If his hon. colleague would allow more sum on this item he would like to go on touring more. Before closing his remarks his Excellency wanted to express his sincere regret that he had to ask his friend Mr. Wacha to close his remarks as he had exceeded the time limit. During the three years' tenure of his office his Excellency had not heard any complaint that he had curtailed the debate or interrupted speakers.

The Council adjourned till 11-30 tomorrow, when the Municipal Bill will be introduced.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 24th.—Wilson High School.
June 25th.—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana.
July 2nd.—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
July 9th.—Alfred C. C.
July 16th.—Prabhu Union C. C
July 23rd.—Telagu Young Cricketers
July 28th.—Poona High School, Poona.
July 29th.—Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
July 30th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.
Aug. 6th.—C. K. Prabhu C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Amity C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Daiwadnya C. C.
Aug. 21st.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana
Aug. 27th.—Saraswat Union C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—New Mahrashtra C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Sir J. J. School of Arts, Gym.
Sept. 17th.—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
Sept. 24th.—Chitrapur C. C.

BAGDAD FAILURE.

(Continued from page 7.)

stantly declared that his force was insufficient."

I am to say that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain is far from assuming the accuracy of the reports current in the press and elsewhere, but considers it necessary that he should have definite knowledge of the facts. I am therefore to inquire whether any such communications as referred to in "The Times" article were actually made to you by General Townshend, and, if so, I am to request that you will if possible furnish copies of any such correspondence that has passed with him on the subject, or failing these, your report on the statements made. If any representations were made to you by General Townshend, the Secretary of State for India would further wish to be informed whether they were reported to the Government of India.

Sir John Nixon to India Office.

April 11. 1916.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, asking whether General Townshend, prior to his advance on Ctesiphon, protested that the force at his disposal was inadequate for the purpose and whether he fully and repeatedly expressed to me grave warnings of the risk of an advance to Bagdad, and whether before he moved a step from Kut he had constantly declared that his force was insufficient.

General Townshend returned from sick leave in the middle of August, and on the 26th September fought the battle of Kut-el-Amara. The pursuit of the Turks was carried out by General Townshend himself with his leading brigade as far as Azizieh. On the 3rd October, he forwarded to the General Staff his opinion as to how the further advance on Bagdad, should the Government desire it, should be conducted. In this document he expressed the opinion that, if the Government desired to occupy Bagdad, two divisions, or one closely supported by another, exclusive of communication troops, were necessary. At that time he had under his command his own division, with four or five squadrons and three batteries of 10-pounders and four heavy guns. The pursuit expended itself owing to the difficulty of getting on, and all question of an advance to Bagdad was in abeyance.

About the same day I was informed that another division would almost certainly be sent, and this was communicated to General Townshend. Accordingly, I continued, as the tactical situation required, to bring up what reinforcements were available in the country, and in due course increased the force under General Townshend by another brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a horse battery, and to the naval flotilla was added H.M.S. Firefly, with a 6in. gun. In addition, communication troops were provided for Kut.

The decision to send two divisions from France arrived on the 24th October, and General Townshend had proposed alternative schemes of advance with a view to the occupation of Bagdad, but General Townshend did not express to me the view that the force being placed at his disposal would be inadequate for the purpose.

From Kut I sent the Major General, General Staff, by aeroplane to see General Townshend and discuss personally with him the plans submitted. Major General Kemball thus visited him on the 19th October and the 5th November, and on return gave no inkling that General Townshend was in doubt as to the adequacy of the force that would be under his command. Whatever the opinion General Townshend may have previously held before reinforcements were promised, it was quite clear that the final confirmation of the coming of two divisions from France had satisfied him that the conditions he mentioned at the beginning of the month were fulfilled.

TOWNSHEND'S "APPRECIATION" OF THE SITUATION.

Viceroy to Secretary of State for India.

April 9, 1916.

(Telegraphic.) With reference to our telegram of the 4th instant, we have received the following telegram from General Officer Commanding Force "D":—

The appreciation referred to in the entry in the General Staff diary, 6th Division, is probably the following telegram:—

(Begins) "3rd October, 1915.—To Major General, Staff, Kut.—By aviator's report you will see that the chance of breaking up the retreating Turkish forces, which have by now taken up a position at Suliman Pak, no longer exists. That position is astride the Bagdad road and the Tigris, and is estimated to be six miles of entrenchments.

"My opinion, if I may be allowed to express one, is that up to the Battle of Kut our object has been to occupy the strategical position of Kut and to consolidate ourselves in the vilayet. Ctesiphon is now held by the defeated Turkish forces. Should it not be considered politically advisable by the Government to occupy Bagdad at present on account of the doubtful situation at the Dardanelles and the possibility of our small forces being driven out of Bagdad by stronger forces from Anatolia, which would compel us to retire down a long line of communications teeming with Arabs at present more or less hostile, whose hostility would become active on hearing of our retreat, then I consider that on all military grounds we should consolidate our position at Kut. The sudden (?) fall of water which made our advance in ships most difficult, slow, and toilsome upset our plans of entering Bagdad on the heels of the Turks while they were retreating in disorder.

"If, on the other hand, it is the desire of Government to occupy Bagdad, then, unless great risk is to be run, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that the advance from Kut by road should be carried out methodically by two divisions or one army corps, or by one division, supported closely by another complete division, exclusive of the garrisons of the important places of Nasiriyeh, Ahwaz, and Amara. It is now quite impossible for laden ships to go up." (Ends.)

When opportunity offers reference will be made to General Kemball, who is at present engaged in active operations. Meanwhile I am asking Townshend whether he has any further references on the subject. In case there is any point on which he is not clear I would suggest that the Secretary of State should consult General Nixon.

TOWNSHEND'S STATEMENT.

Viceroy to Secretary of State for India.

April 10, 1916.

(Telegraphic.) Our telegram of 9th April. Following received from General Officer Commanding force D:—

(Begins) The following telegram in answer to a question I put to him has been received from Townshend, dated 7th April:—

(Begins) "To avoid any chance of misunderstanding I trust that this my reply may be permitted to go in my own words.

"My opinion most certainly was that we were taking a grave risk in continuing a strategic movement against Bagdad with my weak division alone, the British battalions of which were reduced to half their strength, and besides this the drafts to replace casualties at the Battle of Kut consisted of raw recruits from India, while there were no other troops to support me and the distance to the sea was over 300 miles. Further, the indications were that the Turks were holding and containing our troops in the Gallipoli area, and that in order to save Bagdad they would without doubt send reinforcements to Mesopotamia.

"Notwithstanding the fact that General Nixon gave me his confidence and that the entire conduct of the operations commencing in May with Kurna and Amara up to the present time had been given to me by him, it will be obvious that it was most difficult for me in my position as a subordinate commander to give my views to the army commander unless he asked for them. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that it was my absolute duty to point out to him the risk of advancing with my present force to attack Ctesiphon, well known to be a strong position, and to occupy Bagdad. Having called his attention to the risk, my conscience was clear, and I was prepared to carry out any orders given me by him. Therefore, on the 3rd October, finding the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon after the defeat at Kut, I telegraphed from Azizieh, where I had halted my pursuit. The words I used were as follows:—

If, on the other hand, it is the desire of the Government to occupy Bagdad, then, unless great risk is to be run, it is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that the advance from Kut by road should be carried out methodically by two divisions, or one army corps, or by one division supported closely by another complete division, exclusive of the garrisons of the important places of Nasirieh, Ahwaz, and Amara.

"I considered this pointed out the risk sufficiently, and was all, in my opinion, that a subordinate commander could do. It would be contrary to discipline to protest in the full sense and meaning of the word."

"Further, I wish to say that I told Sir John Nixon previous to the Battle of Kut that not only did I hope to defeat the Turks, in their position at Kut, but also, as at Kurna, to rout them completely, and that if I saw the chance, as I did in May at Amara, I should take the risk of pushing on into Bagdad on the heels of the rout. But I halted at Azizieh on finding that the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon in formidable numbers. The knowledge I had gained of the reinforcements the Turks had sent to Mesopotamia and the experience of the Kut battle made it clear to me that, compared with those at Kurna. I had very different troops to deal with, and that it was essential for me to be cautious, and that in order to take Bagdad at least an army corps would be required. This I have mentioned to show my readiness to accept every responsibility for my actions, and that in the first instance I myself had contemplated getting into Bagdad." (Ends.).

It has not been possible to refer to General Kemball, as he is wounded.

SIR J. NIXON'S COMMENT.

The India Office forwarded the above telegram to Sir John Nixon with a request for observations. Sir John replied on April, 12:—

This (General Townshend's) telegram confirms what I said in my letter of yesterday—that I received no representation from General Townshend subsequent to his telegram of the 3rd October. We are personal friends and I cannot but think that, had not his opinion been modified by the information concerning the sending of reinforcements, he would have found no obstacle in communicating with me. The Turkish troops he met at Kurna were not the same as those he met and defeated at Kut, but still some of the Kurna men were there at Kut, and the remainder consisted of troops whom our forces had defeated before at Shaiba and Nasiriyeh.

Official and Personal.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—The Hon. Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Pratt, the Hon. Mr. Webb, the Hon. Mr. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Setna and Sir Dorab and Lady Tata.

A Durbar for the Sardars in the Deccan will be held by his Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 26th instant at 5 p.m., in the Council Hall, Poona.

Mr. H. Brightwell has been appointed Government Solicitor, Madras, vice Mr. David resigned.

Mr. E. F. Barker has been unanimously re-elected by the Nilgiri Planters Association as their representative on the Madras Legislative Council.

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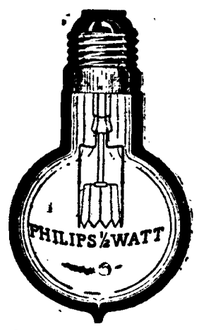

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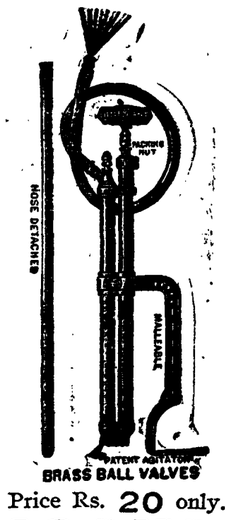

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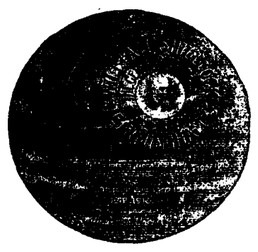

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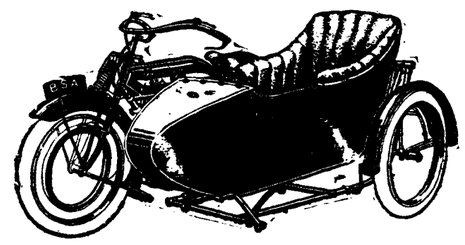

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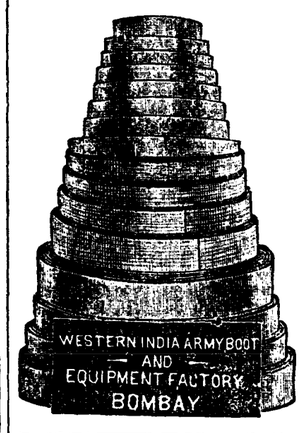

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ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like "Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

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